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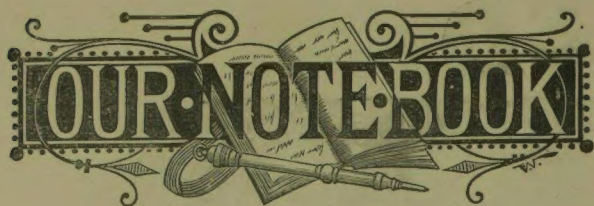
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OUR AUTUMN CRUISE: REVICTUALLING THE YACHT.



"The Elizabethan language," says Sir Henry Taylor, "is intrinsically and essentially far nobler and more impressive and significant than any which has been spoken or written since." Would it not be safer to say that a few authors of that age wrote more impressively than any of later times? In the hands of Bacon and Shakspeare, of Spenser and Sidney, the thing, no doubt, became a trumpet, but the second-rate poets and dramatists of the time cannot be said to show more power in this respect than their successors. Mr. A. H. Bullen, with an industry and ability not easily to be surpassed, is editing a complete edition of the English dramatists. Eight volumes, of which four are just published, will be devoted to Middleton, whom his contemporary, Ben Jonson, called a base fellow. There is no proof that he deserved the epithet; but his plays of intrigue, with more of incident than character, with more vivacity than strength, with more of the player's art than of the poet's, seem to us as wanting in nobility of language as they are in elevation of tone. Middleton intended to be a moralist, but his grossness, like that of the drama of the period generally, shows that in this respect, as in all others, the superiority of Shakspeare is immeasurable.

The recently-published correspondence of Sir James Bland Burges contains a very circumstantial narrative of a colloquial encounter at his own table between Gibbon and Pitt, in which the former was so completely worsted by the latter, then a youth of twenty-one, that he quitted the table in dudgeon. Sir James Burges should be a sufficient authority for what passed at his own house; but how is his story to be reconciled with the positive statement of Gibbon's friend and biographer, Lord Sheffield, that about two months before his death the historian went to London for the express purpose of seeing Pitt, whom he had never before met? Had he entirely forgotten their first meeting? or did he choose to forget it? or had he really never known the name of the presumptuous youth who silenced him? The recognition, if there was one, must have been awkward, but it is creditable to Gibbon's magnanimity that he should have spent another day in Pitt's society, and expressed his gratification in high terms. Mr. Hutton, the editor of the Burges papers, himself draws attention to a high encomium on Pitt in a letter from Gibbon to Lord Eliot in 1784. Considering that the anecdote was not committed by Sir James Burges to writing for thirty-eight years, we may suspect that it has as slender a foundation in fact as his no less circumstantial account of the Duke of Leeds' proposal to George III. to undertake the government of the country, the inaccuracy of which has recently been shown in the *Quarterly Review*.

Mr. Walter H. Sellis, pupil teacher, has been teaching the young idea how to shoot in a very original manner, by altering the figures of a P.O. Order from £1 10s. to £4 10s. His ingenuity was so highly appreciated that he was committed for trial last Friday, at Leamington. The schoolmaster is abroad with a vengeance.

In connection with the controversy between Germany and Spain respecting the Caroline Islands, reference has occasionally been made to the neighbouring archipelago of Pelew, so well known in England as the scene of the shipwreck of Captain Wilson in the *Antelope*, and the birth-place of our amiable visitor, Prince Lee Boo. It does not clearly appear whether any claim to these islands has as yet been preferred by either Spain or Germany; and, small as may be the influence which the knowledge of the fact is likely to exercise at Berlin or Madrid, it is still worthy of mention that their independence has been recognised, or rather admitted as self-evident, by British subjects. In the German traveller Dr. Semper's very entertaining work on Pelew will be found the text of a treaty concluded in 1861 between "Abba Thule, King of the Pelew Islands," on one part, and "Andrew Cheyne, owner and commander of the British barge Black River Packet," on the other. The original is stated to be in the archives of the British Consulate at Manila. It must be admitted that although the treaty itself is good evidence of Abba Thule's sovereignty, foreign nations could not be expected to acquiesce in the stipulations that "no land shall be sold or leased to any foreigner except the said A. Cheyne, nor shall any vessels be allowed to trade at any part of the Pelew Islands excepting those belonging to him, nor shall any foreigner be allowed to reside on any of the islands of the Pelew group, except those in the employ of the said A. Cheyne." Mr. Cheyne must have resembled the Australian squatter who, finding himself at the top of a mountain, exclaimed, "All the land I can see I claim for myself, and all that I cannot see I claim for my son John."

Cheap literature of a high class is by no means such a novelty as some people imagine. All manner of experiments have been tried, from the old dramatists at one penny a play to the "Pilgrim's Progress" at the same price. When standard authors, however, appear in this popular form, their works are usually so condensed and expurgated that the parents would scarcely know their children. It is now proposed to bring out a series of standard works at threepence a volume. Considering the success of the "Universal Bibliothek" in Germany and of the "Bibliothèque Nationale" in France, there seems no reason why a similar venture should not prosper in this country. If the print and paper are as good as in the French series, which is slightly better than its German rival, it will be welcome to all classes of readers. In these travelling days booklets that we can carry in the pocket and are not afraid of injuring will be freely purchased even by the possessors of large libraries.

Last week the Birmingham Revising Barrister, it is stated in the papers, was "locked up." His offence, apparently, consisted in "revising" and afterwards wishing the officials "good-night" at seven o'clock p.m., when his labours were over, and his trials or "trial" began. At one a.m. he was "discovered," as they say in the plays, at a window of his office or court, "waving his hat and shouting for help." He had been locked in or locked up by the grateful officials to whom he had wished a good-night; and now the keys were not forthcoming, and he had to be got out, "covered with dirt and dust and thoroughly exhausted," by the process of housebreaking—that is, by bursting open a door. The only explanation given is that "the court is a rather intricate old building." All this comes of "revising the lists of voters"; and there may be more in it than meets the eye; politics may be at the bottom of it; and the true explanation of the treatment experienced by the poor Revising Barrister may be revenge taken by Conservatives or Liberals.

Apropos of being locked up accidentally, there is a true story (not invented, really) about a British tourist who had the misfortune to be locked up accidentally in a department of a French railway station—on the First of April, of all days in the year. He, like the Revising Barrister, shouted, waved his hat, gesticulated, swore as much as he could in French and made up "the balance" in English; but, less happy than the Revising Barrister, he found that the merry Frenchmen and Frenchwomen whose notice he attracted passed him by with a shake of the head and a pleasant "mais oui, certainement; poisson d'Avril, n'est-ce pas?" But then, happier than the Revising Barrister, he was locked up in the day-time, not in the night; and he found a sane official in less than six hours.

Here is more evidence that there is nothing new, that nobody is ever the first to do anything. It was supposed the other day that a "novel feat in surgery" had been performed when Mr. Snarry, V.S., amputated a cow's leg and fitted her with a wooden one. Then Mr. Litt, V.S., writes to say that he had already done the same thing as long ago as August, 1876; and he is modest enough to add that "at the time," he believes, "this was the first recorded case in Europe." He only "believes," he speaks of "recorded" cases only, and he confines himself to "Europe" only; no doubt, in other divisions of the globe, the cow with the wooden leg has been as common for centuries as the cow with the crumpled horn. Columella, perhaps, has something to say upon the subject.

The Billiard Association is said to be getting on swimmingly with the new rules, which, as all the "crackest" players are engaged in drawing them up, are confidently expected to turn out the worst, the least intelligible, and the most unworkable ever yet devised, something like the famous will of the great lawyer, Lord Westbury, drawn up by himself. Let us hope that this confident expectation will not be realised, and that posterity will not have to endanger their blood-vessels over impassioned disputes about penalties for "fouls," about the "push stroke," about the "line ball," about playing and scoring from "balk" with the "butt end," and other questions which have threatened ere now to end in a wasteful expenditure of human gore.

The "Maid of Llangollen," it is said, died on the 10th inst. She had come down from the heights of romance and song to be Mrs. Edwards, the "worthy hostess" of the Hand Hotel, Llangollen. What boots it to be celebrated by composers and poets in this prosaic world? The "Maid of Athens" herself lived to be homely Mrs. Black; and "Mrs. Black, before we part, Give, oh! give me back my heart!" has scarcely the genuine poetic ring. "Annie Laurie," too, became a Mrs., and may possibly have wielded the domestic duster. On the other hand, a sentimental man might look more cheerfully on his "little bill," if he knew that it had been "made out" by a "Sweet Jenny Jones," by a "Maid of Llangollen."

No wonder poor Mr. Edward Blackburne (poor in the figurative sense only; for, though he is "afflicted," being a "deaf-mute," he inherited some £200,000) was promptly written down a lunatic by the jury who sat upon him on the 11th inst. A gentleman who, having the pecuniary means to do so, would readily—in compliance with a mere modest request—present a "mad-doctor" with £10,000 and a Commissioner in Lunacy with £5000 by cheque, without "value received," would render any British jury at once "convinced of his insanity." They would know, by experience probably, that the only sane men who are so free with their cheques are they whose cheques are returned marked "no effects."

Until one has seen "the loop-rod" in actual use, it is unfair to scoff at Mr. David Webster's new departure in fly-fishing; but, from the description the inventor gives of it in his entertaining little volume, we have considerable doubt as to his chances of gaining many proselytes. Briefly stated, "the loop-rod," twelve or fourteen feet in length, consists of three spliced pieces, without metal socket-rings or other fittings. At its extremity is a strong horse-hair loop, to which the casting-line, also made of horse-hair, is attached; and to this is added a gut line, with six or nine flies. On the advantages of a gradually tapered line, we are wholly at one with Mr. Webster; but we should be glad to learn more explicitly where he proposes to wield a rod, with a line two or three times the length of his rod, and how he proposes to secure his fish when hooked. On an open Scotch loch it might be possible to achieve the former; but, unless the fish are of so small a size that they can be lifted bodily from the water into the boat or on to the shore, we fail to see how their capture can be effected. Some fish have a tendency to run away, and in that case require plenty of line; whilst others run towards the angler, and, if he cannot reel in his line quickly enough, he has no alternative but to turn tail and run inland. Mr. Webster's invention seems to shut the door against either contingency, and also to the chances of ever landing a large fish, or one which may have been only lightly hooked.

French landlords have a custom of holding, for the amusement of their tenants and servants, an annual fête. None more magnificent has been given in France since the termination of the Empire than that of Baron Seillière, brother of the Princesse De Sagon—a great friend of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the Prince of Wales—which took place last week. Over seven thousand persons attended, and the amount of wine consumed exceeded twenty thousand bottles, nearly three bottles a head, including women and children; but then it must be remembered that light claret is hardly an intoxicant, and when, at the conclusion of the first night's entertainment, the whole company present joined in singing "La Marseillaise" the effect was beautiful, and highly appreciated by the house party of the Baron, who is Mayor of his village.

In the last century and in the earlier years of this there was probably no suburb of London so dear to poets and men of letters as Hampstead. There came Gay and Arbuthnot in search of health; there Dr. Johnson wrote "The Vanity of Human Wishes"; there Akenside, successful as a poet, was unfortunate as a physician; there Richardson's *Clarissa* had "a dish of tea" at the Upper Flask, vainly hoping that she had escaped from her persecutor; there, more happily circumstanced, went Fanny Burney's Evelina to see life in the tea-gardens; there lived and died Joanna Baillie, of all women of genius the most refined and womanly; and thither went Sir Walter Scott to see her, as Wordsworth went to see the poet Crabbe, who said he could "rhyme at Hampstead with a great deal of facility," since he was never interrupted save by something pleasant. Leigh Hunt, too, lived in a cottage in the Vale of Health, then "a thing of beauty," and to his home came, as visitors or guests, Hazlitt and Proctor, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats. With Hampstead the name of Keats is inseparably associated. Probably his happiest and some of his saddest days were spent there, partly in Well-walk, but chiefly with his friends Brown and Dilke in Wentworth-place.

Strange to say, the identity of the site has been a matter of dispute, but it is interesting to learn from Mr. Sidney Colvin, who is writing a life of the poet, that there is no longer any doubt about it. In July last Mr. William Dilke, who has since died, at the age of ninety, and was, like his father and brother, a friend of Keats, accompanied Mr. Colvin to Hampstead, and, with a "perfect clearness of recollection," pointed out the position of Wentworth-place and the alterations since made to it. Strange that no old inhabitant of Hampstead had been able to give similar information.

Our note on the story of the Laureateship having been obtained for Lord Tennyson by Lord Houghton's influence with Sir Robert Peel, has brought us a letter from a gentleman in a position to be fully acquainted with the circumstances, who, while confirming our disbelief of the anecdote, points out that it is an erroneous version of the fact that a pension was conferred by Peel upon Tennyson at Lord Houghton's solicitation. Our correspondent has heard from Lord Houghton himself that the three poems which he gave Peel to read were "Ulysses," "Enone," and "Locksley Hall." He further reminds us that the pension was denounced by the late Lord Lytton with a severity which he must have regretted when the famous retort in *Punch* demonstrated that "Miss Alfred" was one of the

Virginum
Sectis in juvenes unguibus acium.

The difference between horse-racing in England and in France is never more plainly demonstrated than at Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne, at this season of the year. On Sunday last the Omnium, which is the French equivalent for our Cesarewitch, was run in the presence of an aristocratic and well-dressed crowd. It is here that the autumn fashions are set, and both English and French dressmakers attended, on the look-out for novelties in ladies' costumes. Directors of French race-courses encourage the fair sex, charging only half as much admission for them as for men; and, again, the whole concourse of people seem to be, like John Gilpin, "on pleasure bent," and not to forget enjoyment in the excitement of betting. Betting is legalised in France; the bookmakers being accommodated with special positions away from the smart visitors. Nevertheless, men and women alike crowd round the betting stands and invest small sums on their fancied colours, jockeys, and horses. Although a great deal of money changes hands, there is no heavy gambling, the reason being that everybody has a bet, be it ever so small. The bookmakers are compelled to give receipts stamped with a Government *affiche*, and soldiers as well as gendarmes are told off to keep order. Like other amusements in France, horse-racing is under State control, the result being absolute quietude and ease for spectators.

It was a current rumour at Longchamps that Précy, the winner of the Omnium, was the property of the King of Spain, though it ran in the name and colours of the Marquis De Villeneuve.

The second match (four miles), run at the Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh, between Mr. George, the "spirited" ex-amateur Champion, and Mr. Cummings, the professional Champion, on the 12th inst., was a complete fiasco, as the ex-amateur "shut up," after going about three miles and a quarter. It now remains for them to run "the conqueror" (ten miles); and, should Mr. Cummings win, Mr. George will have relinquished the proud position of "amateur" for nothing.

The late heavy storms have done much damage among all the English hop-gardens, and their harvest will consequently prove a bad one; brewers, however, have already found out that American, Bavarian, and Burgundy hops (especially the latter) are really much superior in quality and cost less than those grown at home.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It is always pleasant to start a new theatrical season with a bright and genuine success. And surely there can be no doubt that Mr. Augustus Harris, born under a wonderfully lucky star, has once more given us a play admirably fitted to the theatre he manages so well. Luck, did I say? Well, I suppose that, after all, there is as much tact and judgment as luck in the matter—is there not? It was not luck that made him call to his side one of our most experienced and successful constructors of popular pieces, Mr. Henry Pettitt, who improves year by year and opportunity by opportunity; nor luck to put his finger on those points of "Human Nature" that would most surely interest the general public; nor luck to know that money well laid out is never really wasted. No; Mr. Augustus Harris should have the credit that we give to the skilful physician. He makes a swift diagnosis of his patient's case. And he knows now, better than any recent Drury-Lane manager ever did, that plays, to be popular, must be interesting, varied, vivid, picturesque, and human. I would go further, and claim for Mr. Harris that he is steadily and conscientiously improving the style of Drury-Lane drama. It is made of far better material than it used to be. At one time there was a suspicion of shoddy. When the sample was tested it was found to be not quite up to the mark. It was a showy good, but not altogether a sound one. There was a time when the direction of so difficult an establishment as Drury-Lane might have turned the scale on the wrong side or the right. It might have reduced drama to unutterable bathos, or lifted it into the regions of common-sense. The result of "Human Nature" is that we see Drury-Lane and its popular pieces sailing on the right tack. We cannot expect a work of a very high class at this style of theatre: it has been proved that, just now, imaginative and poetical work is out of place at this particular dramatic stronghold. We have not the players to do justice to such works, or the audiences that desire to encourage them. All, then, that Mr. Augustus Harris can do at this particular period of public taste is to do what Mr. Wilson Barrett has done—to give drama a helping hand on the right side. It has been generally conceded that "Human Nature" is the best of recent Drury-Lane dramas. The story is more powerful, the interest more concentrated, the humanity more pronounced, the buffoonery less patent. All sorts of tastes have been considered in this play. The women, who are the backbone of every audience, and whose vote the dramatist is most anxious to secure, cannot fail to sympathise with a fellow-woman who is unjustly accused by the husband she loves, and through a treacherous act has to suffer the loss of her only child. Consequently, the grief of Mrs. Temple and her search for her child plays a very important part in the new stage story. The men, on the other hand, love chivalry and valour. They follow with interest the career of Captain Temple in the Soudan campaign, watch him at the head of his men storming the gates of Khartoum, applaud him when he is merciful to the man who has done him the deepest injury, and naturally welcome him to Charing-cross at the head of his men, the fever of battle over, and the victory supposed to have been won. It is easy to see what the dramatists intended here, but fate was against them. They worked on the full understanding that Gordon would be rescued, and that the object of the campaign would be accomplished. What a theme for a dramatist to work upon! What a brilliant stage picture that rescue would have been! But as events turned out otherwise, and the tide of the proposed drama was completely turned by circumstances, it is extremely creditable that the authors got out of their difficulty so well. The heroic Gordon or his counterpart dropped out of the story, but still the germ of the original idea was faithfully retained.

There is another class of playgoer that must also be consulted. Those who like a good laugh cannot be ignored. Now, in these days when a man protests against vulgar buffoonery and contemptible clowning on the stage, he is sneered at, and told that "he has no sense of humour"—of such humour, certainly not. There have been times when comic acting has been considerably at fault at Drury-Lane. The "people like it" was the cry when the old school of low comedian, with the painted nose and impossible trousers had his way. It was argued that vulgarity was a necessity, and was the chief ingredient of popular drama. But the people also like something better, as has been proved in "Human Nature." There is no excess, no over-colour, no vulgar exaggeration in the acting of either Mr. Harry Nicholls or Mr. Fred. Thorne. They both respect their art, and do not suffer in consequence. Comic scenes have never gone better at Drury-Lane; they have certainly never been so judiciously played. Lastly, there is the great body of the public to be taken into consideration, whose food is sensation, and whose drink is realism. No dramatist can afford to ignore them. They like to see on the stage what they behold every day in real life; so without more ado Mr. Harris takes them to Trafalgar-square, and shows them the gala-day of a London crowd. The arrival of the Guards at Charing-cross is as fine and striking a picture of its kind as has ever been given. We grant that the same talent of stage-management might be better employed. The actors from Saxe-Meiningen used it for the glorification of scenes from Shakespeare. But if we cannot get Julius Cæsar at Drury-Lane, and no actors are forthcoming to do justice to Brutus or Antony, we must be content with crowds at Charing-cross. It cannot be helped; let us at least acknowledge that the manager does his very best with the material at hand. It would be a noble thing to put Julius Cæsar, or any Shakespearean play, on the Drury-Lane stage; but it is not an ignoble thing—nay, it is a very good thing—to stir the hearts of the people with a scene that is spirited, genuine, heart-stirring, and patriotic. No one feels the worse, and many may feel all the better, from beholding such a picture.

Nor should the acting that such a drama as this calls into play be dismissed contemptuously. Hitherto at Drury-Lane it has been compelled to sing small to the scene-painter and the stage-manager. The actor and actress were elbowed out of the way by the mechanical scene-shifter and the director of stage processions. Allusion has been made to the improved character of the comic acting, greater praise still may be awarded to the force and fidelity with which the emotional scenes are rendered. The character of Mrs. Temple, as designed and written, is one certainly not beneath the notice of any actress gifted with strong nervous force and fine sensibility. Miss Isabel Bateman makes a surprising step forward. She throws herself heart and soul into the position of a young mother robbed of her child. She attacks the position boldly, and carries it by storm; in fact, I do not remember to have seen stronger or more vivid acting of its kind, or an audience more visibly affected since her elder sister played "Leah" years ago at the Adelphi. As I said before, we must be thankful for small mercies. If we cannot have Lady Constance on the Drury-Lane stage—and Miss Isabel Bateman would play the part remarkably well—let us have Mrs. Temple, whose passion is tuned in the same kind of key. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the young actress won the earnest sympathies of all the women and wives in the audience. Mr. Henry Neville is unrivalled as a manly English hero. He bears himself well, and his earnest enthusiastic style is of great service in such plays as these. Would, indeed,

that younger actors would learn from him the art of speaking, and would convince themselves of the fact that they will never make headway until they learn how to pronounce distinctly, and understand the art of delivering the voice. Mr. Neville and Mr. Clynds have not acquired this gift by their innate love of acting and of the stage, but by hard work and practice. The stage is too often looked upon as a profession analogous to that of a Government office, where young men can earn a decent income respectably and with ease. But the prizes alike on the stage and in Government life are only awarded to those who work and work hard. Dressing well and frequenting clubs keep the young actor after a course of years pretty well where he started originally. Miss Emmeline Ormsby as a sullen siren of the Zicke pattern, Miss Marie Illington as a merry little nursemaid, who flirts with the excellent young lawyer's clerk, and Miss Amy McNeil as the muscular clergyman's philanthropic wife, do excellent service to the drama; and it is only to be hoped that the clever child, Miss Katie Barry, is not overtaxing her strength in such a part as that of the waif, a new edition of poor Smike in "Nicholas Nickleby."

Talking of "Nicholas Nickleby" reminds me that Mr. John S. Clarke has given us one more stage version of the immortal novel. Or, to speak more correctly, he has strung together two or three important scenes from the book in order to bring into prominence the character of Newman Noggs. This excellent actor is seen to great advantage as the broken-down gentleman haunted by the demon of drink; in fact, so good is the idea of the character, that one wishes there had been greater scope for the artist. It is but a sketch, but a remarkably true and forcible one.

Now that the days are getting shorter and the nights chillier, playgoing will once more assume its annual importance. "Dark Days," by Mr. J. Comyns Carr and the late Hugh Conway, is almost ready at the Haymarket; Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. Edouin will soon be seen at the Novelty; it will not be long before the St. James's Theatre will reopen; and I think I am the first to announce that, on her release from Holloway Prison, Mrs. Weldon will go on the stage, and appear in a drama written by herself, and dealing with various social questions in which she has continually interested herself.

C. S.

THE COURT.

The Queen drove out with Lady Churchill last Saturday morning, and in the afternoon went to the Glassalt Shiel, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Frederica Fitzroy, returning in the evening. Professor Flowers, vice-president, and a large number of the members of the British Association, including many ladies, visited Balmoral from Aberdeen in the afternoon. Dr. Profert, her Majesty's Commissioner, received and entertained them by the Queen's command. The gentlemen-in-waiting were present. Luncheon was served in the ball-room, covers being laid for 160. The visitors were then conducted through the grounds near the castle, and returned to Ballater by the right bank of the river. Her Majesty met the carriages conveying the visitors to Ballater when driving back from the Glassalt. The Earl of Idlesleigh, G.C.B., and Principal Tulloch arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. Divine service was conducted on Sunday by the Rev. Principal Tulloch, in presence of the Queen and the Royal family. On Monday morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Churchill, drove to the Inver Cottage, and placed wreaths on the coffin of J. Bowman, her eldest Highland gamekeeper, whose death occurred last week. In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, witnessed the funeral procession of her late keeper on its way to Crathie kirkyard. Her Majesty drove out later, with the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Frederica Fitzroy. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, with Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, rode. The Duchess of Albany dined with the Queen and the Royal family in the evening.

The Duke of Portland arrived at Welbeck Abbey on Monday from Dingwall, his shooting quarters in Scotland, in order to receive a large party during the Doncaster Race Meeting.

Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., M.P., at whose residence at Belvoir Park the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Carnarvon sojourned last week during their visit to Belfast, has been raised to the Peerage.

The marriage of the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour with Miss Cator will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on the 23rd inst., instead of the 22nd, as previously announced. The *Morning Post* announces that the marriage of Mr. H. W. Hope, of Luffness, and Lady Mary Primrose will take place at Raby Castle on Oct. 8; and that marriages are arranged between Earl Ferrers and Lady Ina White, fourth daughter of William, third Earl of Bantry, and sister of the present Peer; and between the Hon. Louis Greville, third son of the Earl of Warwick, and Miss Lily Gordon, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Gordon.

AN AUTUMN YACHT CRUISE.

It is at a well-known French port, on the south coast of the Channel, that the English family—a gentleman and his wife, their boy and little girl—are now about to embark in their private yacht for a brief trip, the last of the season, along the neighbouring shore. On board the well-appointed schooner Maud, all is ready for their reception, and they will be there quite at home; but they have wisely chosen to provide themselves with a few days' store of the wholesome articles of food abounding in the towns of Normandy and Brittany; delightful long rolls of light bread, a parcel of fresh butter, neatly sewn up in white calico, a couple of plump chickens, a basket of cauliflowers and radishes, two dozen new-laid eggs, a piece of cheese, and two bottles of milk. These provisions, which we hope they will all be well enough to enjoy when at sea, being probably experienced sailors, evidently meet the approving eye of the lounging native Pierre or Jacques, who is smoking his lazy pipe and pretending to wait for a job. The demure gendarme, and the bustling towns-women, on the quay at the top of the steps, seem also to look with some interest at the proceedings of *ces Anglais, Monsieur et Madame*—"les voilà, qui vont faire leur ménage, tout comme il faut, dans le bateau partant pour aller en pleine mer!" We heartily wish them a pleasant time of it, a fair wind and calm weather.

The excellence of the entertainment at Her Majesty's Theatre could not be more conclusively demonstrated than by the mere statement of the fact that Tuesday night completed the one-hundredth uninterrupted representation of the ballet "Excelsior," which has furnished the main attraction. The novelty of the experiment has been augmented from time to time by additions which were improvements; and the subject of the ballet, which deals with the successive triumphs of science over ignorance, affords admirable scope for variety of treatment.

THE HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and sixty-second meeting of the cathedral choir of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, closed yesterday (Friday) week. Our last week's notice was necessarily incomplete, some of the performances having occurred too late for comment then. As previously stated, two new works were produced—Dr. J. Smith's cantata, "St. Kevin" (a setting of Gerald Griffin's legendary poem, "The Fate of Kathleen"), and Mr. C. H. Lloyd's "Song of Balder." Of the first we have already spoken. The other work is for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra. The poem is by Mr. F. E. Weatherly, who has supplied two suggestive verses based on the following legend:—"Balder, the God of Light, Peace, and Day, was slain by Höder, the blind old God of Darkness and Night. But from the sleep of death he woke again, and came to gladden the world with his presence. So runs the legend, and by reference to the phenomena of day and night the interpretation is easy. Balder is Day, slain by Höder, Night; and the return of Balder is simply the coming of Dawn." Mr. Lloyd's composition consists of two main divisions—"Lament over the death of Balder" and "Joy at his return to life." These are linked together, representative themes being effectively used. The music is appropriately solemn and impressive, and is well written in all its details. The soprano solo was excellently sung by Miss Anna Williams, and the work was altogether well rendered. It was conducted by the composer, who was much applauded. The evening concerts at which these new works were produced also included vocal and orchestral pieces more or less familiar.

As we spoke last week of the sacred works given in the cathedral, but slight reference thereto is now necessary. "Elijah" was the first of the oratorio performances, and, as already said, was finely rendered. M. Gonnod's "Redemption" was given for the first time at Hereford, and produced a profound impression by its mingled beauty and devotional expression. Miss Anna Williams sang, with much success, the principal soprano music which was allotted to Madame Albani in the first production of the work at Birkenhead. Three of the other principal vocalists in the Hereford performance of the oratorio—Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—were the same as at Birmingham; Miss H. Coward, Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. Brereton having co-operated efficiently at Hereford.

The evening performance of Spohr's "Last Judgment" in the cathedral on Wednesday week was a very fine one, special effect having been produced by the quartet "Blest are the departed," exquisitely sung by Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Spohr's oratorio was followed by Bach's fine cantata, "A stronghold sure our God remains," in which the Lutheran chorale, "Ein feste burg ist unser Gott," is admirably treated. Miss Anna Williams, Madame Enriquez, Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. Brereton were the soloists in this.

Dvorák's "Stabat Mater" (heard for the first time in Hereford on the Thursday) would have produced a greater effect than it did had more care been bestowed on its preparation. The best portions of the performance were those which depended on the solo vocalists, who were the same as in Spohr's oratorio. The "Stabat Mater" was followed by a very fine performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," the solo vocalists in which were Miss Anna Williams, Miss H. Coward, and Mr. E. Lloyd. "The Messiah," in the cathedral, on the Friday, and a chamber concert in the evening at the Shirehall, closed the festival. The principal solo vocalists in the former were Mesdames Albani, Patey, and Enriquez; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. H. Kearton, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Brereton; in the latter, Miss H. Coward, Madame Enriquez, and Mr. H. Kearton. The chamber concert included string quartets, led by Mr. Carrodus, who also played two solos with brilliant effect, and was associated with Mr. V. Nicholson in the performance of two movements from a duet by Spohr for two violins. Miss H. Coward produced a special impression by her excellent singing at this concert, having been also very efficient in her previous co-operation in some of the sacred music in the cathedral. Her success in this, her first, festival engagement should have a favourable influence on the future career of this meritorious and painstaking young artist.

With the exception of the new compositions, the performances were conducted by Dr. Langdon Colborne, organist of Hereford Cathedral.

The administrative arrangements were excellently organised and carried out, special thanks being due to the Hon. and Rev. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope and Mr. J. W. Capner, the secretary, for the facilities and courtesies rendered.

The promenade concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre are continuing a prosperous career. Frequent changes of programme and the special interest given to the weekly classical nights afford a constant variety of attraction. The prize of twenty-five guineas for a new overture by a British composer will be awarded by the judge whose name is given by the greatest number of the competitors, each of whom will be privileged to indicate the judge preferred.

Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons, the eminent pianoforte makers, will give a series of orchestral concerts in November and December. There will be a band of about sixty of our best instrumentalists, led by Mr. Carrodus, with Mr. G. Mount and Mr. W. Ganz as conductors. A prize of £30 is to be given for the best pianoforte concerto; and the profits of the concerts are to be bestowed on some charitable institutions.

Messrs. Chappell announce that the next series of Monday Popular Concerts will begin on Nov. 9 and end on April 19. There will be twenty-one concerts in all. The Saturday afternoon concerts will begin on Nov. 14 and run on till April 17, twenty concerts forming the series.

The Birmingham rifle team won the annual match between representative teams of Birmingham and London, at the Sandwell range, on Saturdays. The London team was selected from the North London Rifle Club, and the Birmingham team from the Midland Rifle Club.

Owing to the great success of the Amateur Photographic Exhibition, held in Bond-street last spring, the directors of the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company have again secured the same galleries for April and May next, when it is anticipated a still more interesting series of photographs will be brought together. Any profits that are made will be devoted to a charitable object.

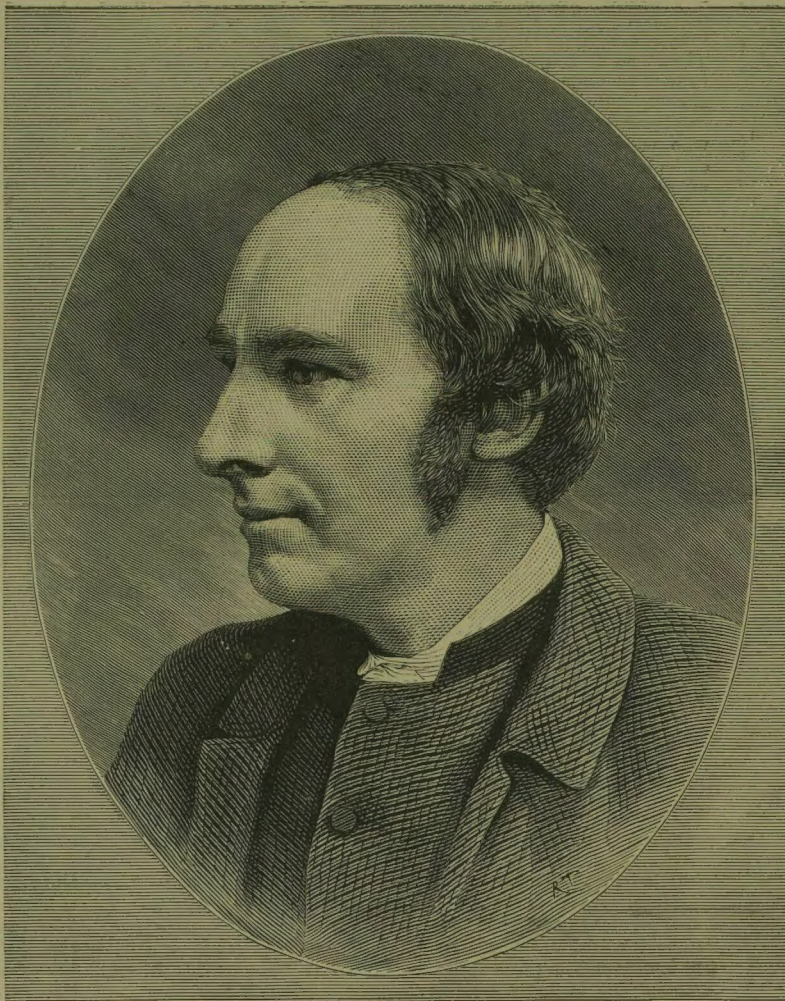
The charges on the metropolitan markets under the City Corporation for the last year have, the *City Press* says, been £147,752; while the receipts have amounted to £156,934, showing a balance of £9182. The expenses of magistracy and police amount to £35,609; administration of criminal justice, £7240; and the expenses of civil government, including Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Judges, and officers of the Mayor's Court, expenses of Mansion House, Guildhall, law courts, etc., came to a total of £61,559. The Corporation has expended on education £16,936; pensions, £11,986; charitable donations, £6137; erection of new council-chamber, £20,238; Thames outfall inquiry, £10,096; Bills in Parliament, £10,888; Guildhall Library and Museum, £5240.

THE NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

The Right Rev. John Wordsworth, the new Bishop of Salisbury, is eldest son of the late Right Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, and is a grandnephew of William Wordsworth, the poet. He was born in 1843, and was a scholar of New College, Oxford, where he was first class in the Moderations of 1863; B.A. (second class Lit. Hum.), 1865; author of the prize Latin essay in 1866, Craven scholar in 1867, and took his M.A. degree from Brasenose College in 1868. He was ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1869 by the Bishop of Oxford. He is a Fellow and chaplain of Brasenose College, and was examining chaplain to the late Bishop of Lincoln. He is also a Fellow of Oriel College, and was appointed Oriel Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford with the canonry of Rochester annexed in 1883. He was Prebend of Langford Ecclesia in Lincoln Cathedral, from 1870 to 1883; select preacher at Oxford, from 1875 to 1877; Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, 1876 to 1878; University Preacher at Whitehall in 1879; and Bampton Lecturer in 1881, his subject being "The Religion, Truth, Holiness, and Peace desired by the Nations, and revealed by Jesus Christ." He married, in 1870, a daughter of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodley Librarian. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of Regent-street.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The Sketches by Mr. H. Stanier, British Vice-Consul at Granada, show incidents of the recent sad visitation of that city by the epidemic which has destroyed many thousand lives in different towns of Spain. In the middle of August, when it was at the worst, five hundred persons daily were dying at Granada, out of a population of about sixty thousand. The dead could not be buried quickly enough; in the cemetery heaps of bodies lay more than a week unburied, while more and more cartloads were continually brought, and thrown out without ceremony on the ground. The stench was dreadful, and it was a terrible scene at night in the cemetery, lighted up by one or two torches. Seven or eight thousand people of Granada died in little more than a month; it is impossible to measure the anguish and misery caused to their families and friends. The distress of poor widows and orphans surviving demands the greatest efforts to relieve them; Mr. Stanier received from the British Consul at Malaga six sacks of rice, which he distributed among them. One of his Sketches, taken at night in a street in the parish of San Cecilio, presents to view a poor woman brought out of her house to be put on a stretcher and carried to the hospital, which is at some distance, and she is likely to die before she gets there. To the right is one of the fires burning a composition of sulphur, tar, and certain acids, to disinfect the air. Farther back is one of the carts used for



THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WORDSWORTH,
THE NEW BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

carrying off the dead, in which as many as eight bodies were sometimes thrown and piled together. For the shelter of the poor who were obliged to quit their infected homes in the city, tents were put up in several places in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Stanier's second Sketch is that of these tents in the woods near the Alhambra. He says that, at the date of his letter, the 2nd inst., the epidemic at Granada was almost over, twenty only dying on the preceding day; the cemetery had then to be put into a proper condition; the dead were interred, vast quantities of lime and other disinfectants were used there, and

the place had once more a decent appearance. We observe that the official returns published last week bring down the daily number of deaths from cholera at Granada to two or three; while the mortality is much reduced also in the towns of Almeria, Cadiz, and Barcelona. The total number dying of cholera throughout Spain on Monday last, was 361. The sufferings of bereaved and destitute families continues to ask for public charity, towards which England should contribute her share. The Lord Mayor of London has undertaken to receive donations at the Mansion House.

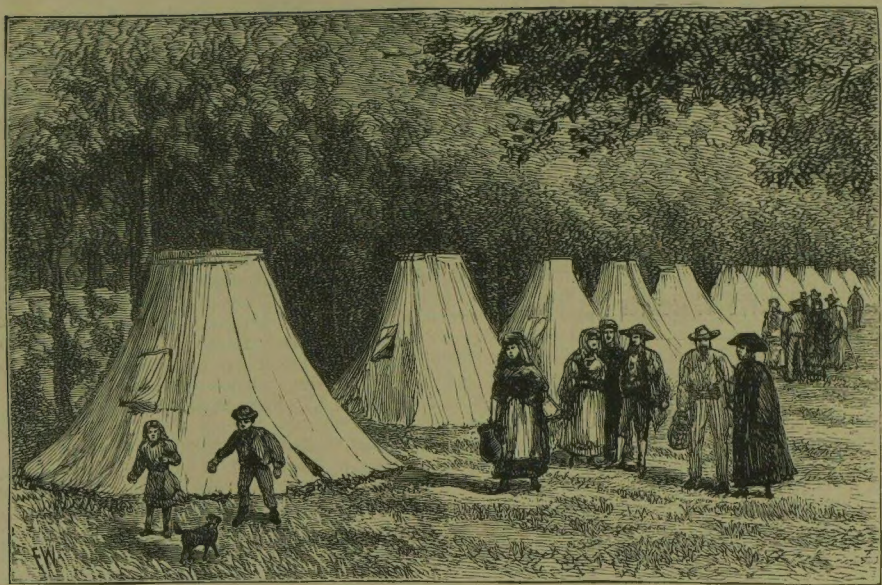
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SWEDEN.

The tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Norway and Sweden has been a complete success, enabling him to see much of the picturesque scenery, Vossevangen, Gudvangen, and the Eikisdalsvand; and to meet Mr. Gladstone on board the Sunbeam at Molde. His Royal Highness was at Christiania last Saturday and Sunday; and, embarking there on board the Osborne, crossed over to Elsinore in Denmark, and went on by special train to Fredensborg, where he was received, on Monday, by the King of Denmark, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece, a family party of the highest rank. The Duke and Duchess of Chartres, with their daughter, Princess Marie of Orleans, who is about to be married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, are also at the Danish Court. While in Sweden, as the guest of the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales was entertained at the Castle of Drottningholm, of which we give an illustration. There was a grand banquet in the "Salle des Contemporaines," or, as it has also been called, the "Kings' Chamber," from the paintings on the walls of all the contemporaneous Sovereigns of Oscar I. It was served on the so-called Brazilian silver service, an heirloom from the King's mother, and famous for its artistic and intrinsic value. Amongst the pieces is a soup-tureen which belonged to Gustavus III. The Prince inhabited the whole of the southern wing of the Castle of Drottningholm, which is magnificently furnished. The bed-room is hung with the finest Gobelins tapestry, the cover of the furniture being green silk, whilst that of the dressing-room is red and white silk with gilt furniture. His Royal Highness also visited the Château of Ekolsund, to enjoy the sport of swan-shooting on the lake; and he had some elk-stalking on Baron Dickson's estate at Skeppsta.

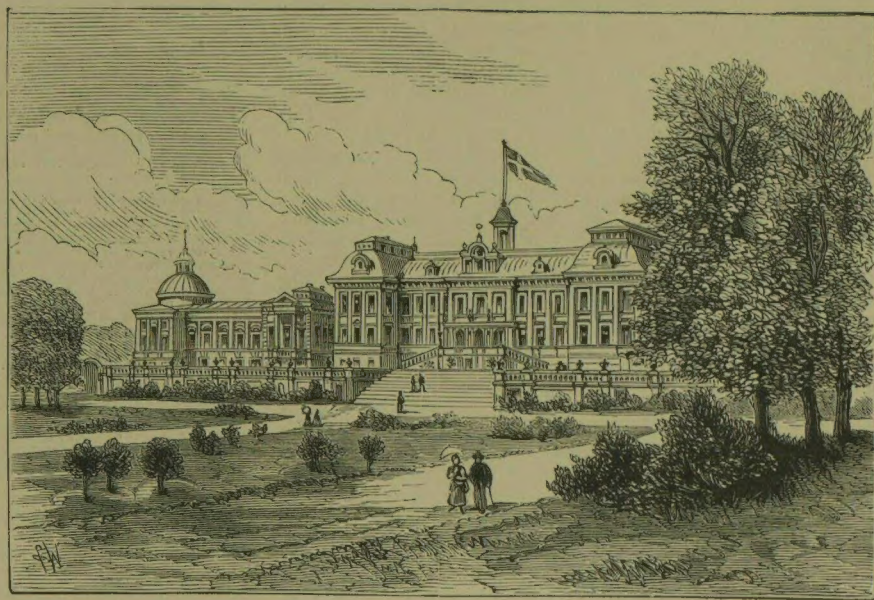
The Council of Aberystwith University College have received the following contributions towards the restoration fund:—Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., £500; Lord Sudeley, £300; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., £200; Mr. Henry Robertson, M.P., £200. A sum of £20,000 (of which £4000 has been raised) is required to restore and complete the structure.



THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN: FIRES FOR DISINFECTING THE STREETS OF GRANADA.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. STANIER, BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.



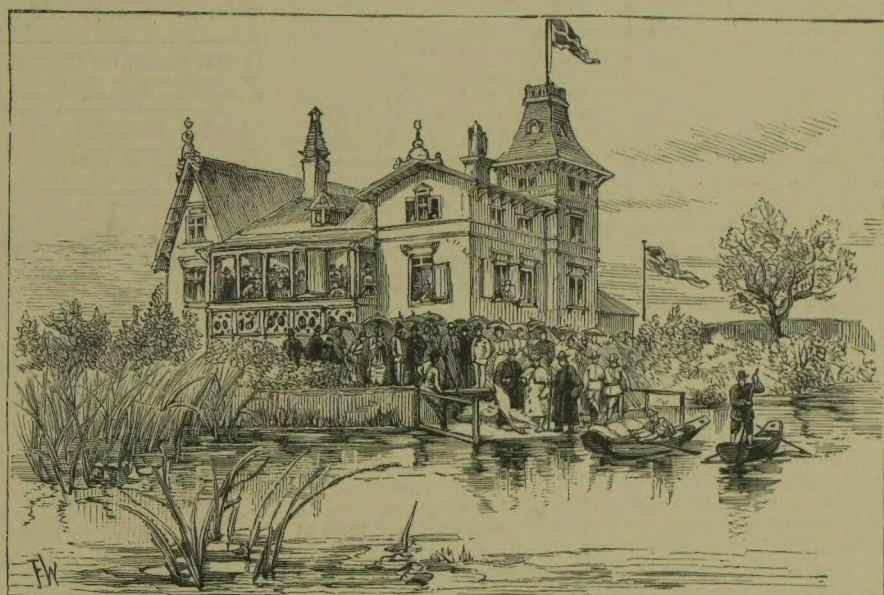
THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN: TENTS IN THE ALHAMBRA WOODS,
FOR HOMELESS FAMILIES OF GRANADA.



THE CASTLE OF DROTNINGHOLM, IN SWEDEN, VISITED BY
THE PRINCE OF WALES.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SWEDEN: CHATEAU OF EKOLSUND.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SWEDEN: RETURNING FROM SWAN-SHOOTING.



THE PRINCE OF WALES SWAN-SHOOTING IN SWEDEN,

OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill's roseate view of the Zulficar Pass difficulty should be shared by the Prime Minister. The protocol signed by M. De Staal at the Foreign Office has been forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury at the Châlet Cecil, where it has received the signature of the Premier and Foreign Secretary. There is nothing so important in home or foreign affairs to note as this probable settlement of the Afghan frontier question in dispute between England and Russia. It is to be regretted that Lord Randolph Churchill is now to be added to the list of public men prevented by illness from fulfilling their engagements to address political meetings.

General satisfaction is felt at Mr. Gladstone's restoration to health. He is now free from the attack of lumbago, which followed the railway journey from Fasque to Hawarden, and is, happily, less hoarse. The visit of the Earl of Rosebery to Hawarden Castle on Monday is reasonably supposed to have been connected with Mr. Gladstone's invitation to Dalmeny, whence, if his voice be strong enough, the right hon. gentleman will start on a fresh Midlothian campaign in October.

Mr. Forster, respecting the state of whose health her Majesty has made repeated inquiries, is also better, we are glad to hear.

Lord Harris opened the oratory of the week at Brixton with an effective defence of the Ministerial wicket against the bowling of Mr. Chamberlain, whom the famous young Kentish cricketer informed that the Government had protested against the cruelty of Russian officers to a consular employé.

Mr. Chamberlain, on his side, was welcomed enthusiastically to Glasgow on Tuesday, and addressed, with somewhat of the clear and moving eloquence of Mr. Bright, a large meeting which filled St. Andrew's Hall in the evening. The tenour of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was outspoken as ever in favour of local self-government for the United Kingdom, against the sundering of the Union, for free education of the poor, and for those measures to encourage peasant proprietorship of holdings on this side of St. George's Channel, which he claims to be an indispensable feature of the forthcoming Land Bill. As for the question of Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, Mr. Chamberlain at the outset frankly owned his personal antagonism to any State Church, but, at the same time, prudently coincided with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery that it would be advisable not to make Disestablishment a burning question at the General Election. The meeting cordially thanked the late Prime Minister and his colleagues for the County Franchise and Redistribution Acts.

THE CHURCH.

An effective three-light Munich stained-glass window has been placed in the church, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle, representing the "Sermon on the Mount."

The Duke of Devonshire has given £500 towards the new church at Edale, Chapel-en-le-Frith, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P.

Canon Wordsworth, the Bishop-designate of Salisbury, will begin his ministrations in the diocese in one of the earliest churches in the see, by preaching at the harvest festival of Avebury on Oct. 7.

The Duke of Norfolk is about to restore a portion of the ancient choir at Arundel, generally called the FitzAlan Chapel. The part first undertaken is the wood vaulted ceiling, most of which fell in the eighteenth century.

The Church of St. Andrew, at Gucstling, near Hastings, was reopened yesterday week with a special service in the afternoon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. B. W. Bucke, Vicar of Lee, Blackheath.

The Earl of Derby has restored the fine altar-tomb in the parish church of Macclesfield, consisting of two recumbent figures of Sir John Savage and his wife, Katherine, daughter of the first Lord Stanley of Knowsley.

The Bishop of Peterborough opened new schools at Peterborough on the 10th inst., and made his first public appearance since his prolonged illness. He referred to the importance of religious as well as secular education in order that children might grow up capable citizens.

At Bridgend last week, the Countess of Dunraven laid the foundation-stone of a new church, in the presence of many of the leading county families and a large attendance of the general public. The building, which is to be in the Early English style, will cost about £5000, exclusive of tower and bells.

An exquisite tablet, composed entirely of mosaics, has been placed by the officers of the 22nd Cheshire Regiment in Chester Cathedral, on which it is intended to inscribe the names of all officers who have died while serving in the regiment. Already there have been entered the names of eleven who have died since 1874.

Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was about to preach on the 10th inst. at the Church of St. Mary, Bridgwater, in connection with a large Sunday school gathering, when, on ascending the pulpit, one of his lawn sleeves came in contact with a light and caught fire. His Lordship with the other hand extinguished the flames without apparently sustaining any injury.

At the suggestion of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Legge, Vicar of Lewisham, a church extension fund has recently been started for the purpose of raising £15,000 in five years. The Earl of Dartmouth has promised £10,000, and other liberal subscriptions have been received. It is proposed to build permanent churches at Catford, Hithergreen, and Brockley. Major Forster has promised the site for the Catford building.

The Bishop of Ripon visited Richmond, Yorkshire, yesterday week in connection with the proposal to divide the diocese and create a new see, that of Wakefield, for which a sum of £90,000 is required. At a public meeting in support of the movement, the Bishop was the principal speaker, and it was mentioned that £30,000 was still wanted to complete the necessary amount. The Home Episcopal Society has given £10,000, and the Bishop of Ripon will himself forego £300 a year. Among recent subscriptions are £500 from the Earl of Harewood and £500 from the Rev. J. R. Stratten, of Leeds.

The cause of Anglican Church music has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. J. R. Murray, the founder and choirmaster of the London Church Choir Association. The association has been in existence, entirely under Mr. Murray's direction, for the last fourteen years, and during that time has succeeded in producing some high-class Church music, their aim being to perform only original compositions at the annual festival in St. Paul's Cathedral, and, by so doing, to encourage musicians to write for the services of the Church. This great work, which to Mr. Murray was purely a labour of love, involved the expenditure of much time which he could ill afford; and the immense tax on his strength may have hastened his death, at the age of forty-nine. A subscription has been started on behalf of his widow and ten children, who are almost entirely unprovided for. Donations will be gladly received by the hon. sec., Mr. W. T. Snell, London and South-Western Bank, Highgate.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., of cholera, at Almeria, Spain, Oswald Burnett Ivens, son of Arthur H. Ivens, of Lisbon, aged 37.

On the 11th inst., at Christiania, Norway, Jane Turnbull, widow of Henry Hutchinson, sen., British Consul, Drammen, Norway, and daughter of the late John Turnbull, City Chamberlain of Edinburgh.

On the 12th inst., at h's residence, Green Fields, near Shrewsbury, John Pryce Jones, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Messrs. RUSSELL and BASHFORD have the honour to announce the SEASON will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, when will be produced DICK DICKS, an Original Play, in Five Acts, by J. Comyns Carr and Hugh Conway. The Booking-Office will be open this day (Saturday).

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Mr. WILSON BARRETT, Lessee and Manager. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, will be enacted a New Play, by Henry A. Jones and Wilson Barrett, entitled HOODMAN BLIND. Produced under the sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson Barrett, E. S. Willard, C. Cooper, E. Price, G. Walton, C. Hudson, C. Fulton, Evans, Bernage, Elliott, &c., and George Barrett. Miss Eastlake, Mesdames Huntley, Cooke, Clitheroe, &c. Prices: Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £9 6s.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Box Office, 9.30 to Five. No fees. Doors open at 7.30. Business Manager, Mr. J. H. Cobbe. MORNING PERFORMANCE of HOODMAN BLIND, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at Two. Doors open at 1.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, OLIVIA, by W. G. Wills. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be looked in advance or by letter or telegram.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN LONDON. THE NEW AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS ALL THROUGH THE SUMMER. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. And on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three as well. Doors open at 2.30 and 7. Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 to 7. No fees of any description.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. ON FRIDAY NEXT, SEPT. 25, 1885, THE **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** will Celebrate the COMMENCEMENT of their TWENTY-FIRST YEAR AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, where they have given NINE PERFORMANCES PER WEEK, in one continuous season, since Sept. 18, 1884. The occasion will be duly celebrated by the introduction of AN ENTIRELY NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from 9.30 till Seven.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY, and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MONTE CARLO.—SUMMER SEASON. The series of the Extraordinary Musical Entertainments having terminated with the Winter Season, the usual Concerts, directed by Mr. Romeo Accursi, will be continued daily until further notice.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO. Villas and Private Houses and Apartments for every taste, and at every price. The beach, like that of Trouville, is covered with the softest sand, and at the Grand Hôtel des Bains comfortable apartments, with board, for families, can be had at reasonable prices.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE. The SUMMER SERVICE of FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer. TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY TICKETS are ISSUED on all Trains. A CHEAP DAY TRIP TO THE SEASIDE.—To CLACTON-ON-SEA, Walton-on-Naze, and Harwich, Daily, leaving LIVERPOOL-STREET at 4.10 a.m. on Sundays, 8.30 a.m. on Mondays, and 7.8 a.m. on other days. For full particulars see bills. London, September, 1885. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

DOVER AND OSTEND LINE.—Accelerated Conveyance of the Travellers from London to Brussels (24 hours), to Cologne (15 hours), to Berlin (26 hours), to Vienna (39 hours), to Milan, via the St. Gothard (35 hours), and to every great city on the Continent; also to the East, via Brindisi (63 hours). Single and Return Through Tickets at very reduced fares (54th. of Luggage gratis). On board of the Mails, Beds against Sea-Sickness, Refreshments, Private Cabins, Stewardesses, &c. Two services daily, in correspondence with the International Mail and Express Trains. Direct German Carriages and Sleeping-Cars. Agencies at London, 53, Gracechurch-street; at Dover, 3, Strand-street; at Ostend; at Brussels, 90, Montagne de la Cour; at Cologne, 12, Domhof; at Berlin, Vienna, Milan, &c. Daily Conveyance of Ordinary and Specie Parcels.

BRIGHTON.—Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Week-day. From Victoria 10 a.m., Fare 1s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m. Fare, 10s.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, BEXHILL, AND EASTBOURNE.—Cheap Day Return Tickets issued daily by Fast Trains from London Bridge 10.10 a.m. Week-days, 9.30 a.m. Sundays, calling at East Croydon. From Victoria 9.55 a.m. Week-days, 9.25 a.m. Sundays. From Kensington (Addison-road) 9.55 a.m. Week-days, 9.10 a.m. Sundays, calling at Clapham Junction. Fares, 15s., 11s. 6d., and 6s.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. EXPRESS DAY SERVICE EVERY WEEK-DAY AS UNDER:—

Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
Saturday, Sept. 19 Dep. 8.45 a.m.	Dep. 8.50 a.m.	Arr. 8.50 p.m.
Monday, " 21 " 10.30 " "	" 10.45 " "	" 10.30 " "
Tuesday, " 22 " 11.30 " "	" 11.35 " "	" 11.45 " "
Wednesday, " 23 " 11.55 " "	" 12.0 noon " "	" 12.20 a.m.
Thursday, " 24 " 11.55 " "	" 12.0 " " "	" 12.20 " "
Friday, " 25 " 7.20 " "	" 7.25 a.m. " "	" 6.40 p.m.

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Week-day and Sunday. FARES.—London to Paris and back 1st Class. 2nd Class. Available for Return within One Month. Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 32s. The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast Paddle-Steamers, accomplish the Passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3 hours. A through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa. The Trains between London and Newhaven, and also between Paris and Dieppe, are fitted with a communication between Passengers, Guard, and Driver, and are provided with the Westinghouse Automatic Continuous Brake. Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, see Time-Book, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or at any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—Ven. General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hay's Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Luggage-Circus Office. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

General Sir E. B. Johnson, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Cambridge, presided on Tuesday at the examination and award of prizes and commissions to the Woolwich cadets. Commissions were presented to thirty-eight of the cadets; and General Johnson expressed satisfaction at the favourable reports he had received.

The annual congress of the Librarians of Great Britain was begun at Plymouth on Tuesday. A public reception was held at the Guildhall at noon, and the visitors were subsequently entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. Mr. MacIver, M.P., expressed a hope that the free library system would be extended, and that the time would soon come when the education of our children would be free.

A specially interesting meeting took place in Birmingham on Sunday—one well fitted to be held on that day, its object being to promote a real work of charity and mercy. It was a breakfast given by Councillor Moore, the chairman of the Central Tramways, to 250 persons, consisting of the servants of the company and their wives, who met under the presidency of the Mayor, several other members of the Town Council being present. The purpose of the meeting was not merely to promote friendly intercourse between employer and employed, but was also to announce to the men that the directors of the company have decided upon making concessions to them, which will not only be received with gratitude by those immediately concerned, but will be warmly appreciated by the public. One of these reforms affects the hours of labour.

OBITUARY.

LORD DUNALLEY.



The Right Hon. Henry Prittie, third Lord Dunalley, in the Peerage of Ireland, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Tipperary, died suddenly on the 10th inst. He was born in January, 1807, the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, by Elizabeth, his second wife, only daughter of the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and succeeded to the title at the death of his uncle, Henry, second Lord Dunalley, in October, 1854. He married, May 10, 1841, Anne Maria Louisa, only daughter of Cornelius, Viscount Lismore, and leaves surviving issue, one daughter and one son. The latter, Henry O'Callaghan, now fourth Lord Dunalley, late Lieutenant Rifle Brigade, was born March 21, 1851, and married, Aug. 22, 1876, Mary Frances, only daughter of Colonel Onslow Farmer, R.A., by whom he has two sons and one daughter.

THE REV. CANON ANSON.

The Rev. Frederick Anson, Canon of Windsor and Rector of Sudbury from 1836 to 1877, died at Torquay, on the 9th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. Frederick Anson, D.D., Dean of Chester, the youngest brother of Thomas, first Viscount Anson. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, becoming subsequently a Fellow of All Souls'. Ordained in 1834, he was appointed to the canonry which is now vacated by his decease. He married, May 7, 1845, the Hon. Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of George John, fifth Lord Vernon, and leaves several children. Canon Anson was grandnephew of the famous circumnavigator, George, Lord Anson.

DR. GUY.

Mr. W. A. Guy, M.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., died on the 10th inst., at his residence, Gordon-street, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. Guy held a number of appointments. He devoted much attention for many years to questions of sanitary reform and social science, and in 1878 was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts; also in 1879 a member of the Criminal Lunatic Commission. He was the author of many essays on physiology and kindred subjects, and also of works of a more general character.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. James Ogilby, of Pellipar House, Londonderry, J.P. and D.L., on the 17th ult., aged seventy-four.

Colonel Charles Frederick Amiel, late of the 80th Regiment, who distinguished himself in the Burmese war. He was promoted to a colonelcy in 1879.

Captain Barlow, Vice-Chairman General Prisons Board, Ireland, second son of the late Mr. John Barlow, of Sybil Hill, county Dublin, on the 5th inst.

Ellen, Lady Grant, wife of Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I., and daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Baillie, of Redcastle, N.B., on the 5th inst., at Hyde Park-place.

General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford, G.C.B., suddenly, at Munlochy, near Inverness, on the 13th inst., aged sixty-seven. He was Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and since the year 1846 had seen much active service.

The Rev. Dr. Logan Aikman, minister of the Anderston United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, and Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, on the 13th inst., suddenly, at his residence in Glasgow.

The Hon. Mrs. Petre (Mary Anne Eleanor), wife of the Hon. Henry William Petre, and daughter of Mr. Richard Walmsley, of Middleton Hall, Essex, on the 3rd inst., at Manor House, Writtle, near Chelmsford.

The Rev. Samuel Dewe, M.A., Rector of Kingsdown, near Dartford, Kent, in his ninetieth year. He was for many years a Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and held for some time, with that appointment, the rectory of Kingsdown, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Mr. Theodore Vincent Webb, M.A., J.P., of Great Gransdon, Huntingdonshire, an active, esteemed magistrate and landed proprietor, on the 31st ult., aged sixty-five. He was last surviving son of the late Rev. William Webb, D.D., of Great Gransdon, for many years Master of Clare College, Cambridge, and graduated there in 1843.

In London last week 2330 births and 1221 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 357, and the deaths 228, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of any militiamen who are desirous of entering the regular army, on the disembodiment of their brigade or battalions, being permitted to do so in any regiment they may select, and for which they are eligible.

The High Sheriff of Worcestershire has given £500 to the fund for enlarging the National School at North Malvern. It is proposed to remodel the old schools and to build a new school for 150 boys, with a master's residence, at a cost of about £2200. A suitable site has been given by Lady Emily Foley and Sir Henry Lambert.

The committee of the Anti-Slavery Society desire to perpetuate the name of their fellow-committee-man, the late General Gordon, with the work of the society in its struggles against slavery and the slave trade. For this purpose they are endeavouring to raise a fund, to be invested in the names of trustees, the interest of which may be applied in furtherance of the society's operations. Mr. Charles H. Allen, secretary of the society, will be glad to receive further sums towards the fund, at 55, New Broad-street, E.C.

The first stone of the proposed North Extension Pier at Sunderland was laid on Monday afternoon by Mr. James Laing, chairman of the River Wear Commissioners. The work forms part of a scheme for developing the capacity of the port, the chief feature of which is the construction of two piers, at an estimated cost of £300,000. Mr. Laing gave an address on the growth of the trade of Sunderland, and stated that the total shipment of coals for the present year was estimated to reach a total of 4,000,000 tons.

The annual fête in connection with the Battersea and Nine-Elms branches of the Railway Servants' Orphan Fund, which provides assistance for upwards of 200 orphans of railway servants, took place on Monday at the Albert Palace, and attracted some 9000 or 10,000 people to the new palace in Battersea Park. The prizes were distributed in the Connaught Hall, by Mr. E. Harford, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. In the evening there was a capital concert by railway servants.

HISTORY OF THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger (won last Wednesday by Lord Hastings' bay colt Melton—Isobar being second and Lonely third) is the oldest of the so-called "classic" races, and so it would be, were it dated only from 1778, the year in which Hollandaise won and in which the name was given to the Stakes; for the Oaks, which is one year older than the Derby, was first run for in 1779. The Derby and the Oaks were known by those names from the first; but what has been known since 1778 as the Leger, or the St. Leger, was originally a nameless sweepstakes of 25 guineas each, and was first run for in 1776, being the very first stake for three-year-olds ever run for at Doncaster. In its two nameless years, 1776 and 1777, it was run over Cantley Common instead of the Town Moor, where it has been run since 1778, and was won by a filly of Lord Rockingham's, generally known in the present day by the name of Alabaculia, and by a colt of Mr. Sotherton's, called Bourbon. Now, it so happened that this nameless stake had been instituted at the instance of Colonel St. Leger, a great "homme de cheval," as the French say, who lived at Park Hill (whence the Park Hill Stakes), near Doncaster; and on the day of "entering" for the third renewal of that stake there was a dinner party (as usual, no doubt) at the Red Lion, then the chief inn at Doncaster, with the Marquis of Rockingham "in the chair." This was the nobleman who was twice summoned to the head of the English Government, and of whom the wags wrote: "the Cabinet sleeps, and the Minister's Rocking 'em." He was more at home racing geese (as well as horses) at Newmarket for a big bet with the "mad" Lord Orford, or presiding at a dinner such as that at the Red Lion in 1778, provided that there was no sturgeon at table: for his sister had married her groom, William Sturgeon (who now appears in genealogical records as W. Sturgeon, "Esquire"), and his Lordship naturally did not like that too suggestive, too memorial fish. Well, when the hearts of the diners were merry with wine, the noble Marquis proposed that henceforth the nameless stake should be called the "St. Leger Stakes," as a compliment to the founder, which proposition was carried with acclamation. So the name was given, and it seems likely to endure as long as the British Constitution. At first the distance was two miles, and the weights were, colts 8 st., fillies 7 st. 12 lb.; the distance is now about one mile, six furlongs, 132 yards, and the weights are, colts 9 st., fillies 8 st. 11 lb. The distance was altered to one mile, six furlongs, and 193 yards in 1813, and to the present distance in 1826. The weights were altered to, colts 8 st. 2 lb., fillies 8 st. in 1790; to colts 8 st. 6 lb., fillies 8 st. 3 lb. in 1823; to colts 8 st. 7 lb., fillies 8 st. 2 lb. in 1839; to colts 8 st. 10 lb., fillies 8 st. 5 lb. in 1862; and finally, in 1884, when the saying about "the mares' month" and when the usage of former times seem to have been suddenly remembered, to colts 9 st., fillies 8 st. 11 lb. In former times the race was run sometimes on Monday, sometimes on Tuesday, sometimes on Wednesday; but since 1845 (included) the day has been invariably (if no rare exception has been overlooked) been Wednesday. In 1832 the stake was altered to 50 sovs., half forfeit; and so it remained up to 1850 (included), but, as with the 25 gs. (afterwards 25 sovs.) there was and is no forfeit, the value of the stakes was probably not much affected.

Although there is no historical and legal scandal, no cause célèbre, like the notorious case of Running Rein's Derby, to speak of in connection with the St. Leger, the latter race is perhaps on the whole more interesting than the former. Even in rascality, the Leger might probably make a dead-heat of it (in private) with the Derby, or run matters very close; since there remains on record the following statement concerning the St. Leger of 1814, won by the Duke of Hamilton's William (son of Governor, a lineal descendant of the Godolphin Arabian): "It was supposed that more roguery was practised by transactions relative to the above race, previous to the time of running, than ever known."

But, as the novelists say, this is anticipating.

A word or two, first of all, about Alabaculia, who is generally accepted as the winner of the first St. Leger (in 1776), and whose name has set many inquisitive souls asking pertinent enough but inconvenient questions as to its meaning and derivation. They will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that Messrs. Weatherby, the great authorities, do not countenance the name at all in the "Stud Book" or in the "note" to their "list of winners"; that the filly certainly had neither that nor any other accepted name when she won the stakes; that she seems to have been an inferior mare, on the whole; that she ran several times unsuccessfully (and therefore received little notice); that she appears to have left no progeny worthy of being registered, at any rate by the name which is assigned to her pat enough in "Orton," but is not given in "Pick," was probably not known out of her "home circuit," and was, perhaps, conferred in derisive imitation of the name bestowed upon a famous mare, "A-la-Grecque," her contemporary, though senior to her by some years. As the "argumentum ad baculum" was most likely adopted pretty freely in trying to get something out of poor Alabaculia, it has been surmised that a reasonable conjecture as to the meaning, derivation, and reason of application of the name may be got at in the manner set forth.

The next little matter worthy of notice is, whether we commence with Alabaculia or with Hollandaise, that the first winner of the race was a mare, and that, though three mares only have won the Derby (Eleanor in 1801, Blink Bonny in 1857, and Shotover in 1882), no fewer than twenty-four (if we include Alabaculia) have won the St. Leger, thereby seeming to justify the saying about "the mares' month," for the St. Leger is always run in September. And yet it has been remarked, not without reason, that the great sires have come rather from among the winners of the St. Leger than of the Derby: witness Phenomenon (beaten in the Derby), Orville, Touchstone, Faugh-a-Ballagh, The Baron, Newminster (beaten in the Derby), Stockwell (beaten in the Derby), Lord Clifden (beaten in the Derby), and others, whose peers, as sires, notwithstanding Waxy, Whalebone, and Whisker (who, by-the-way, did not, any one of them, run for the St. Leger or they might have won it), it would be hard to find among winners of the Derby; and to those winners of the St. Leger would but for an accident, be added another great sire, Blacklock.

Of anecdotes about the St. Leger there is no end, some almost fabulous and all interesting. We read how, in 1789, the Duke of Hamilton (who was then Lord Archibald Hamilton, and who won the St. Leger as many as seven times) only missed winning the race for the fourth year in succession by a jostle, which disqualified his horse Zanga (son of Laurel and Moor-pout) and gave the race—to the delight and relief of "the talent"—to Lord Fitzwilliam's Pewet, the favourite. We learn how the Rev. Henry Goodricke, a Prebendary of York Minster, who raced in somebody else's name out of respect for "the cloth," won the St. Leger with Ambidexter (in 1790), with Lounger (in 1797), and with Quiz (in 1801), besides running second or third on several occasions. We may conclude that the celebrated Colonel Mellish, who won the St. Leger with Sancho in 1804 and with Staveley in 1805, was somewhat prophetic when he gave (if it were he who gave it) the name of

Luck's-all to his colt (son of Stamford and Marchioness) foaled in 1803, since no fewer than three horses fell and did lots of damage in the St. Leger of 1804; and in 1805, but for Cliff's stirrup-leather, which broke in the last twelve strides, the name of Culeb Quote 'em might have stood where Staveley's stands in the list of winners.

The St. Leger of 1808 was remarkable for having been won by an outsider (Petronius, against whom as much 100 to 3 could be had) at a longer price than had hitherto been laid against a winner (though it was 15 to 1 against Ninety-three in 1793); and the meeting was memorable for the first act in that celebrated drama of horse-poisoning which ended in the hanging of Daniel Dawson (in 1812), who was believed to have been concerned in putting poison into the horse-troughs at Doncaster in 1803. In 1809 the Duke of Hamilton's Ashton was favourite, made the running, and won without ever being headed; but the sensational horse of the race was the same Duke's Middlethorpe: he was the only foal that his dam (Little Nan, by Pipator) ever had, and on the day of the St. Leger, being "very lofty, and full of play," he broke his bridle, but, wonderful to relate, stood quite still, with a mere handkerchief round his neck, "whilst a fresh bridle was procured from a gentleman's horse near the place," which, as the chronicler truly observes, "proved a somewhat fortunate circumstance to those who had backed Middlethorpe along with Ashton as first and second." The year 1812 was very notable for its St. Leger, which was won by an outsider at 100 to 1; this was Mr. Rob's Otterington (son of Golumpus, who appears never to have raced himself), beating the famous Catton (another son of Golumpus), as well as Mannella (winner of the Oaks), and thus foreshadowing the renown his sire was to obtain as a stud-horse. Of the year 1813 it has been remarked that the St. Leger (won by Altisidora), though there were ten false starts, obeyed the rule that seemed to have prevailed throughout the season in the "five great betting races"; for the Two Thousand (won by Smolensko), the Newmarket Stakes (won by Smolensko), the Derby (won by Smolensko), the Oaks (won by Music), and the St. Leger (the One Thousand was not in existence till the next year), were in every case won by the first favourite; but then, of course, the favourite in three of them was the same invincible horse, which makes it the less wonderful. The "roguery" for which the St. Leger of 1814 was remarkable has already been touched upon.

Time and space, especially the latter, cannot be afforded for even the briefest sketch of half the curious incidents connected with the St. Leger; but a few of them may be just passed in review. We may note how, in 1817, Blacklock "of the mighty stride," a famous sire whose "blood" has had volumes written about it, both for and against, was first favourite at "odds on" for the St. Leger, and was beaten by the outsider Ebor (at 25 to 1) through the vanity of the trainer, who called out to Blacklock's jockey to "pull back to his horses" (to show how easily he could win) and thus caused the horse to be thrown out of his "mighty stride," which could not be recovered in time, so that Ebor "shot him on the post" by a head or so. Thus it happens that one of the greatest horses ever known has not his name inscribed in any of the usual lists of "winners of the great races." We may tell how, in 1822, Mr. Jackson was sentenced for a punishment to ride Theodore (a cripple from corns, with odds of 200 to 1, and "one hundred guineas to a walking-stick," against him), wept tears of rage at the indignity, and, to his astonishment and that of everybody (who did not "know something"), won "cleverly," all the first four horses having been trained at Middleham by the same trainer, Mr. Croft (who had no other horse in the race); how in 1826 Mr. James Bland, one of the "fathers" of "book-making," won £30,000 over Tarrare, the winner of the St. Leger; how in 1827 certain "brutes" of horses were supposed to have been started for the simple purpose of maddening the fiery Mameluke by "false starts," which they did to such purpose that he was beaten by little Matilda; how little Rowton, in 1829, won the St. Leger, by dint of "severe punishment" only, from Voltaire; how in 1834 the great Plenipotentiary ran "nowhere" to little Touchstone in "the fastest and most severe run Leger for some years," and nearly caused a riot, all sorts of things being said about Mr. Batson (member of the Jockey Club), the owner of Plenipotentiary, probably without the least foundation; how in 1837 Epirus, the favourite, who was own brother to Elis (the winner the year before), fell into a ditch and caused his rider, the noted "Bill Scott," to be dangerously kicked, and how, to complete the chapter of disaster, a greyhound ran among the horses and threw another of them down; how in 1840 Maroon was deliberately "pulled" to let the Marquis of Westminster's other horse, Launcelot, win, and how that course (a "declaration" having been duly made) not only was considered "perfectly honourable," but was declared to have been decided upon for the benefit of the public, and was even made the subject of a commemorative picture; how in 1842 there was a second edition of Alabaculia in Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet, who came out and won the St. Leger at "the first time of asking," but never won anything again; how in 1843 there was a tremendous race for the St. Leger between Cotherstone (winner of Two Thousand and Derby), Prizefighter, and Nutwith, when the last was first by a head, and Cotherstone (favourite at "odds on") just defeated Prizefighter by a neck; how in 1844, when the "Irishmen" began to come out, a great mistake was made about Faugh-a-Ballagh, who won the St. Leger when "Bill Scott" had betted a thousand guineas he didn't so much as start; how, in 1846 the aforesaid "Bill Scott" won the St. Leger with his own horse, Sir Tatton Sykes, ridden by "Bill" himself, who was so overcome at the end (some say from "wasting," others from "imbibing") that he fell on his horse's neck; and how in 1857 Blink Bonny (being not herself, it was said) was beaten by Impérieuse and others. But, be it remarked that she was beaten by that same Impérieuse and by others in the One Thousand. As for Caller Ou (who defeated Kettledrum by a very sensational head, at 1000 to 15 against her), Lord Clifden (who practically gave his field such a start that it seemed as if he could never catch them), Lord Lyon (who was run to a head by Savernake both at Epsom and at Doncaster), Pero Gomez (who showed on the Town Moor that he should have won the great race on Banstead Downs), Marie Stuart (who ran neck and neck, head and head, with her "stable-companion," Doncaster, both belonging to Mr. James Merry), and Dutch Oven (who was considered as hopeless a case as Caller Ou), the St. Legers they won were comparatively yesterday, and need only a bare reminder. Lastly, there have been two dead-heats for the St. Leger (as there have been also for the Derby and for the Oaks), between Charles XII. and Euclid (in 1839), and between Voltigeur and Russborough (in 1850), the deciding heat having been won by the former of each pair; and it may be worthy of remark that of the 110 winners of the Doncaster St. Leger (commencing from 1776) sixty-six are or were descended in the direct male line (chiefly through Eclipse) from Darley's Arabian, twenty-nine (chiefly through Highflyer) from Byerley's Turk, and fifteen (chiefly through Conductor) from Godolphin's Arabian (Barb).

THE RETURN OF THE GUARDS.

The late War in the Soudan, which has cost some millions sterling of our own money and some thousands of our fellow-creatures' lives, was the most utter failure in British military history with reference to its professed objects, but the conduct of British soldiers was never more deserving of praise. The arrival home last week of the Brigade of Guards, who have many friends and admirers in London, was greeted on Thursday and Friday, as they came from Portsmouth in two separate detachments, with some demonstration of popular goodwill. They had been conveyed from Cyprus to England by the steam-ships Poonah and Orontes, having been quartered in the island some weeks for rest and the benefit of their health, which had suffered from the torrid climate of Souakim. The 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, numbering about 650 men, and the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards, 391 men and 22 officers, came to London on Thursday, the latter reaching the Waterloo Station at a quarter before three in the afternoon. The band of this regiment was on the platform, and there was a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, with Colonel Moncrieff commanding the regiment, Colonel Hall, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sir Charles Macgregor, General Hamley, and other officers. The soldiers wore white sun-helmets, and some were in the uniform of the Mounted Infantry. The battalion was under the command of Colonel the Hon. J. C. Vanneck. It was an exciting moment when the troops came within sight of the people, who hurrahed and waved hats vigorously. The fliers and drummers who had arrived with the battalion followed the bandsmen, and bore with them their broken big drum, and after the fliers came the rank and file. Some of the men carried birds in cages, or trifles they had picked up either at Souakim or in Cyprus. They marched along the York-road and over Westminster Bridge to their quarters at Wellington Barracks, at the rear of the column being a Guardsman leading a donkey from Cyprus. All the way the men were warmly welcomed, until they were dismissed on the barrack-ground.

The crowd which assembled to meet the trains bringing the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, at seven in the evening, was quite as large, but their march through the streets to their barracks was much inconvenienced by the heavy rain. The men wore the khaki clothing; this battalion was under the command of Colonel Reginald Thynne, C.B. It was met at the Waterloo Station by a party of officers, and the full band of the regiment.

On Friday morning, soon after half-past ten o'clock, the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, who came from Portsmouth by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, arrived in two trains at the Victoria Station. The force consisted of 699 men and twenty-two officers, under the command of Colonel Lambton. The station was crowded with people desiring to meet them; and on the platform were Lord William Seymour, Colonel Julian Hall, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Home District, representing the War Office, General Shute, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., Colonel Wigram, C.B., Colonel the Hon. E. H. T. Digby, M.P., and many ladies wearing the scarlet and blue of the Coldstreams. The men wore red serge jackets under their greatcoats, and white helmets with the twisted puggaree. They came in with a cheer, which was heartily responded to by the spectators. The larger part marched, headed by the pioneers, towards Chelsea Barracks, the rest marching to St. George's Barracks. All down the Buckingham Palace and Piccadilly roads they received every mark of public favour. At Chelsea Barracks, inside and out, there were great crowds; and, as the battalion wheeled through the gates, the outside public gave hearty cheers, which were renewed again and again.

Evening classes will be opened in all the London Board schools on Monday, the 28th inst.

Mr. Laing, M.P., has granted a reduction of 10 per cent, and in some cases of 25 per cent, to his Orkney tenants.

The Surrey Bicycle Club held their autumn meeting at Kennington Oval last Saturday, and the cup for the ten-miles scratch race was again won by H. A. Speechley.

Steamers arrived at Liverpool during last week with live stock and fresh meat on board from American and Canadian ports, bringing a collective supply of 2034 cattle, 497 sheep, 6843 quarters of beef, and 200 carcasses of mutton.

Mr. Elliot Stock publishes the eleventh volume of *The Antiquary*, containing the numbers which have appeared from January to June of the present year. Many of the articles are remarkable for scholarly erudition and conscientious research.

A furious gale from the west blew over the whole of the central and northern counties of Scotland last Saturday, and torrents of rain fell. Much damage was done to the crops, and on the coast serious disasters to shipping are reported.

Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square, are publishing a set of large portraits of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales in state dresses. These pictures are uniform in size, and are printed in Marion's permanent carbon process and highly finished in water colours.

Colonel K. G. Henderson has been appointed Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Eastern District, Colchester, vice Colonel Waller, whose period of staff service expires.—Major G. C. Wynne, R.A., has been appointed Garrison Instructor at Shorncliffe, in succession to Major D. Jones, who has taken over the position of Deputy Assistant Director of Military Education at the War Office.

The lists of the successful candidates at the Oxford Local Examinations have been issued. The total number of examinees was 2301—namely, 1440 juniors and 861 seniors—of whom a percentage of sixty-three and sixty-eight respectively gained certificates. One girl figures in the first division of seniors and twelve in the second. In the junior division, four girls are placed in the first division and thirty in the second. The first place in the examinations is gained by T. A. Laurensen, of the Liverpool Institute; and in the juniors the first position is held by A. G. Gibson, Kingswood School, Bath. The candidates recommended for medals offered by the Royal Geographical Society are—T. A. Laurensen, Liverpool Institute, silver medal; and A. W. Wing, Erfurt House, Truro, bronze medal; proxime accessit, A. F. Timmis, King Edward's School, Aston, Birmingham.

In the twenty-first detailed annual report of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in Ireland, for 1884, the following general summary appears:—The marriages registered in Ireland during the year 1884 number 22,585, the births 118,875, and the deaths 87,154. Both absolutely and in proportion to estimated population, the births and deaths are under the annual average for the preceding ten years; the marriages, in proportion to the population, show a slight increase, but the number is below the average for the previous ten years. The recorded natural increase of population, or excess of births over deaths, was 31,721, the loss by emigration amounting to 75,863; there would thus appear to have been a decrease of 44,142 in the population during the year; but, against a portion of this decrease, there is a set-off in immigration of which no official record has been obtained. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 4,952,691.



RETURN OF THE GUARDS FROM THE SOUDAN.



SIR J. EVERETT MILLAIS, BART., R.A.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The city is covered, from one end to the other, with posters of all sizes and colours. This is a sure sign that the electoral period of twenty days is open. Candidates can now say in public all the forcible things they have been thinking and saying in private about their opponents. This privilege will end five days before election day, for the French law wisely gives time for the ardour of candidates to cool down before the decisive day arrives. This is why we always have calm election days, no matter how high party spirit may run during the canvass. Although twenty days only separate us from Oct. 4, all the lists have not yet been prepared. Both Republicans and Conservatives (as the anti-Republican coalition of Royalists and Bonapartists styles itself) are backward in some of the departments, while at Paris no definite list on either side has yet been presented, unless it be the one announced by the Central Committee of Radical-Socialists. We shall have no end of candidates here, and the Prefecture is making arrangements to open 652 voting sections in the different quarters, with a force sufficient to count the votes of 120 candidates. As the Department of the Seine is entitled to thirty-eight deputies, a wide margin is to be left for what are called "split tickets." In 1871, the last time the *scrutin de liste* was used, there were 323,970 votes cast in this department out of 547,858 voters registered. Then it took several days and nights to make up the count. There were 128 candidates, who received 20,000 votes and upwards, and a great many who had less than that number. This year there are 568,924 voters registered, and the vote is expected to be a very heavy one. With the measures taken by the Prefecture, it is calculated that the result of the first ballot will be known on the day following the poll. It is probable that a second vote will be necessary in a great many cases.

During the week we have had important speeches by M. Floquet, President of the Chamber; by M. Brisson, President of the Council; by M. Allan-Targé, Minister of the Interior; and by M. Clémenceau, leader of the Extreme Left. M. Brisson, while not agreeing on all the points of the policy pursued by his predecessor in office, M. Jules Ferry, accepted enough of them to show the Radicals that he is not in harmony with them. M. Floquet was more Radical, while M. Targé's address was a little more pronounced than M. Brisson's. Unlike his colleague, M. Targé believes that the separation of Church and State is immediately possible, but thinks there are more pressing questions. The part of his speech most applauded was where he said that if anyone was found playing the role of Pretender the Government would not hesitate to conduct him to the frontier.

M. Francisque Sarcey, the critic, who is what is called here a *gros personnage*, and who is not unknown on your side of the Channel, has just been giving his view of the English *à propos* of Max O'Rell's new book. M. Sarcey thinks that the coming generation will know the English language, read English journals, and perhaps be reconciled with the English spirit. But, for the present, it is a great deal for Frenchmen to render justice to the grand qualities of their neighbour. We may, he says, be allies with the English, but comrades and friends never. The temperaments, the characters, the minds, and the manners are too opposed. It is a long step between esteem and affection, and M. Sarcey thinks the French would have a good deal of trouble to cross this step.

Admirers of Balzac may care to know that five unpublished letters written by him to some friends in Brittany, at whose house he stayed while he was writing the "Chouans," have just been printed in *Le Livre*. An interesting account of the great novelist's visit appears with the letters. M. Edmond Scherer's "Critical Studies," which have been long out of print, are being reissued.

Following the example of M. Cernuschi, M. De Liesville, curator of the Carnavalet Museum, has bequeathed to the city his fine house in the Rue Gauthier for a school of design and modelling. M. De Liesville also gives a capital of 60,000 francs, the interest of which is to be used in support of the school, which the city itself will create.

President Grévy, now in the Jura, will return to Paris on the 28th inst.

Among the deaths this week are—M. Ludger Lunier, member of the Academy of Medicine and honorary Inspector of the Insane; M. Forcade, Archbishop of Aix; M. Bouquet, member of the Institute and Professor of rational mechanics at the Faculty of Sciences; M. Ernest Guillemin, Republican Deputy of the Department of the North; Madame Provost-Ponsin, of the Comédie Française; Joseph Baume, historical painter; Justan D'Alaux, a well-known writer. T. C.

King Alfonso presided on the 10th inst. at a meeting of his Cabinet, convened to discuss the Spanish reply to be forwarded to Berlin. This document, which is couched in friendly terms, sets forth the grounds on which Spain bases her claim to the Caroline Islands; and it demands the recognition of her rights. A brilliant reception was held at the Royal Palace yesterday week, in celebration of the birthday of the little Princess of the Asturias, the eldest daughter of the King and Queen.—The deaths from cholera are lessening. On Sunday the deaths reported in Spain were 387, as against 428 on the previous day. The *Times* Special Correspondent, who is engaged in an inspection of the cholera-smitten districts of Spain, has sent a highly interesting account of the sanitary condition of the capital, affording a complete explanation of the prevalence of the disease there when once its poison has been introduced.

The Italian Government has published a return showing that last week eighty-six deaths from cholera occurred in Italy.

The awards to the successful exhibitors at the International Exhibition, Antwerp, were distributed on Monday afternoon, in presence of the King and Queen, the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, and the civil and military authorities. The English exhibitors were represented by Mr. Grattan, the British Consul-General; and the British Colonies by General Waddington. After a speech from M. Baermaert, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, the awards were announced, and the exhibitors present defiled past the platform carrying flags. The King and Queen, after visiting the gardens and the interior of the Exhibition, took their departure, being most enthusiastically cheered by the immense crowd assembled. A banquet was given by the Executive Committee in the evening to the presidents of juries, the committees, and the press.

An official despatch from the German to the Spanish Government has been published at Berlin, in which Germany sets forth her reasons for considering the Caroline Islands as unclaimed by any Power, and asks for the communication of the Spanish titles to their possession. In conclusion, the despatch states that the question is not of such importance to the Imperial Government as to induce it to depart from its traditional policy of conciliation and friendship for Spain.

The Czar celebrated his birthday at Copenhagen on Friday, the 11th inst., when there were great rejoicings. A state banquet was given at the Castle of Fredensborg, at which

covers were laid for seventy guests. Among those present were the Russian Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Danish Crown Prince, the King of Greece, the Princess of Wales, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg. The Knights of the Order of Alexander Newsky wore the ribbon of that order. King Christian proposed the health of the Emperor Alexander, and the Russian National Anthem was afterwards sung.

After many disappointments, the first of the three matches to be sailed for the possession of the International Cup was completed on Monday, the American boat Puritan beating Sir Richard Sutton's cutter Genesta.

During their recent expedition to the Cascapedia River District of Quebec the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Lansdowne, and party captured over four hundred salmon.—The full Court sitting at Winnipeg, Manitoba, have disallowed the appeal on behalf of Louis Riel, and confirmed the death sentence, declaring that the plea of insanity was not sustained.

Great damage has been done by the excessive rainfall in Bengal. The crops in the district of Calcutta are ruined, railway works have been injured, and serious landslips have occurred. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the sufferers.

The Maharajah of Cashmere died last Saturday. His heir, Pertab Singh, has assumed the management of affairs.

CITY ECHOES.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.

No change is to be noted in the surroundings of the Money Market, and the tendency has continued firm, chiefly owing to the expectation of withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England being shortly made on New York account, while the further efflux of sovereigns to Ireland, in connection with the run on the banks there, has helped to give firmness to rates. This month and next the usual home requirements will reduce the reserve in the Bank of England, and the probability of an early advance in the official minimum is discussed. Business in the stock markets has been much interrupted by—first, the Jewish holidays, then the closing of the "House" on Saturday, and again this week by the half-monthly settlement. Home Government securities and foreign loans have, however, advanced as the result of improved political affairs. In home railways also prices are higher, but American and Canadian railways have fallen, though just now there is a reaction. Mexican stocks have continued to be offered, and it must be confessed that the outlook does not appear encouraging.

A meeting of Mexican bondholders has been held to consider a fresh scheme of arrangement; but the proposals were found unacceptable, and, after some discussion, it was decided to send a representative to negotiate with the Mexican Government as to certain amendments by which some definite agreement should be come to concerning arrears of interest, while $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest is wanted for the first year, and 3 per cent for the second, in lieu of 1 per cent for the first year, increasing in three years to 3 per cent. After the many attempts to come to an arrangement which have already been made, the bondholders would do well not to be too sanguine over the present negotiations.

It is in modification of the ground for taking a desponding view of Grand Trunk Railway affairs that the company's interest in the North Shore road has been sold to the Canadian Government for £100,000, a sum which may be taken as liberally covering not only what that interest cost the company, but as including all that has been spent in betterments. For the last three years the Bank of British North America has paid dividends of 6 per cent per annum, and this rate is announced for the first half of the current year.

A special meeting of Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited, is called for Oct. 19, to declare a dividend of 8s. per share, or 5 per cent per annum. This is a departure from the usual custom of the company, which is to wait until the end of the year before announcing any distribution on the ordinary shares. For the two years ended last December, 6½ per cent per annum has been paid.

In reply to inquiries by the Share and Loan Department of the Stock Exchange, the Caledonian, Glasgow and South-Western, and Great North of Scotland railway companies state that the deductions for income tax upon their dividends for the half year to July 31 last will be 7 3-10d. in the pound, while in the case of the North British Company the deduction will be 7 3-5d., and of the Highland Company, for the half year ended Aug. 31, 8d.

Formal notice has been issued by the Peruvian Bondholders' Committee that on the 23rd inst. the following payments will be made:—4s. 9d. per cent in respect of the 6 per cent bonds registered before Feb. 23, 1882, and 1s. per cent on the other bonds; 4s. 5d. per cent on the 5 per cent bonds registered before Feb. 23, 1882, and 11d. per cent on the other bonds.

Some improvement is disclosed in the affairs of Max Greger, Limited, the year to June last having closed with an available balance of £2454, which is to be carried forward in view of a pending lawsuit with reference to the New York premises. The year 1883-4 closed with a debit balance of £11,092, and just lately the capital has been reduced by one half in order to extinguish this debit, as well as to write down the value of stock, good-will, and leases. T. S.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Carnarvon arrived at Coleraine on Thursday week, on their tour to the north of Ireland. Addresses were read by the Town and Harbour Commissioners, to which Lord Carnarvon briefly replied. Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., M.P., whose guests they are, having joined their Excellencies, the train proceeded to Down Hill, amid cheers. On Friday they paid a visit to the Giant's Causeway, and on Saturday afternoon left Down Hill for Baronscourt, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn. At Londonderry, addresses were presented from the Mayor, Corporation, and Burgesses, and the Professors of the Magee College. He was also entertained at luncheon. Lord and Lady Carnarvon, with the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and party, attended service on Sunday in the church at Baronscourt, the Bishop of Derry preaching on Socialism. The Viceregal party left on Monday for Hillsborough, the seat of Lord Arthur Hill. There where demonstrations of loyalty en route, and at Lisburn, from which point on the railway their Excellencies drove by road to Hillsborough. The Municipality presented an address of welcome, in replying to which Lord Carnarvon congratulated them upon the prosperous condition of their township. The Lord Lieutenant received two deputations on Tuesday—one from the tenantry of the Hillsborough estate, and the other from the Grand Masonic Lodge of Down. In the evening Lord and Lady Arthur Hill entertained a large company. The Lord Lieutenant arrived at Armagh from Hillsborough Castle on Wednesday morning, and were received by a deputation from the Town Commissioners, and presented with an address. The town was decorated with flags, and several arches spanned the principal streets. The Viceregal party having been entertained at luncheon, left Armagh for Dublin.

SIR J. E. MILLAIS, BART., R.A.

The honour of a baronetcy, instead of a knighthood, has been at length conferred by the Sovereign upon a British artist. Sir John Everett Millais, who stands first among English artists of the present day, claims, we believe, foreign extraction—through a French family long resident in Jersey. He himself was born at Southampton, on June 8, 1829; and, after passing his earlier years in France, he came to London, where, after attending the drawing-class of Sass, he entered the Royal Academy school at the age of eleven years, and three years later carried off the silver medal for drawing. In 1847 he was awarded the Academy gold medal for his picture of "The Benjamites carrying off the daughters of Shiloh," and in the same year he exhibited two other large works, entitled "Queen Elgiva given up to St. Dunstan's Emissaries" and "The Widow's Mite." In the preceding year he had appeared for the first time as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy with an historical picture representing "Pizarro carrying off the Inca of Peru." Mr. Millais, however, was not content with the traditions of the Academy as observed in those days, and he had scarcely attained his majority when he formally broke away from the teachings of that venerable but somewhat antiquated body. In 1849, in company with Holman Hunt, Rossetti, Woolner, and others, he founded a school to which the name of "Pre-Raphaelite" was speedily attached, on account of its effort to revive the school of painting which found its highest development in Perugino, the forerunner and for a while the master of Raffaele. Not content with inculcating their precepts by their works, the new school established a magazine, which expounded their theories of art. It was, however, owing to the support given by Mr. Ruskin that the enthusiasts attracted public attention. Ruskin's letters to the *Times*, written in 1851, followed by his examination of the claims of Pre-Raphaelitism, served as a prelude to his "Modern Painters," of which the first volume did not appear until 1854. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Millais' portrait of Mr. Ruskin, painted in the same year, now in possession of Sir H. Acland at Oxford, can realise to what extent artist and professor were at one in their thoughts and aspirations; and this work is the more interesting as it was almost, if not quite, the first of his attempts at portrait-painting. Meanwhile, Millais had been producing and exhibiting in rapid succession works which always attracted attention while often arousing the keenest criticism. "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," from Shakespeare's "Tempest" (1853), "Mariana," and "The Woodcutter's Daughter" (1857), "Ophelia" and "The Huguenot" (1852), and "Autumn Leaves" were amongst his most important productions. "The Proscribed Royalist" (1853) was the work which, in spite of a strong opposition from a certain section of the Royal Academicians, secured his election as an Associate at the early age of four-and-twenty; and the zeal of his supporters was endorsed by popular verdict when, in his new character, in rapid succession he produced "The Order of Release," "The Black Brunswicker," and "The Enemy who Sowed Tares," "The Romans Leaving Britain," and, above all, his rendering of Keats' heroine of "The Eve of St. Agnes"—the pensive Madeline, who has hurriedly left the ball-room for her chamber:—

Her vespers done,
Of all its wreathed pearls her hair she frees;
Unclasps her warmed jewels one by one,
Loosens her fragrant bodice, . . .

Mr. Millais' next departure was in landscape; and it is to be regretted that the inspiration to which we owe such works as "The Edge of the Moor," "Chill October," and "Over the Hills and Far Away" should not more frequently be entertained by the most imaginative yet the most truthful of our artists in that line since the days of Turner. But Mr. Millais has of late been drawn more and more towards figure and portrait painting; and although his style has been modified, and his later pictures show improved delicacy and refinement as he has advanced, yet there are many competent judges who regret that the artist should have turned aside from that bold colouring which marked such works as the portraits of Miss Evelyn Tennant, and the Duke of Westminster, and "The Yeoman of the Guard." In 1863 Mr. Millais had, with Mr. F. Goodall, and the late Mr. E. W. Cooke, been elected to full membership of the Royal Academy, and from that time he seems to have gradually separated himself more and more from his Pre-Raphaelite tendencies and comparisons. His pictures still continued to display careful work, in contradistinction to the slovenliness in which some of his colleagues revelled; but his love of strong colouring seems to have led him to study general effects in preference to minuteness of detail. The influence of Reynolds, moreover, was fast overtaking him; and to the subsequent period we assign the series of beautiful women and charming girls—portraits and studies, as in "Yes" and "No," "Dummy Whist," "The Gambler's Wife," &c. Another phase of Mr. Millais' art appears in such works as the "Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh" (1870); "The North-West Passage," in which are introduced portraits of Byron's friend Trelawny and others; and "Love's Crown," inspired by Mr. George Meredith's beautiful poem. But this stage was a short one. Portraits of distinguished statesmen, poets, celebrities, and court beauties occupied Mr. Millais' time to the utmost, and for a while little else except such portrait-pictures as "The Children in the Tower" and "The Princess Elizabeth" were to be met with at the Royal Academy and other Exhibitions. But still the Reynolds influence was working; and more recently Sir John Millais has, like his predecessor, found in the rendering of children the highest development of his genius. Of such types we may mention "Dorothy Thorpe," "Cinderella," "Little Bopeep," "Lady Betty Primrose," and "The Orphans," of which the two last-named displayed qualities which have not been surpassed even by the painter of "Penelope Boothby" and "The Strawberry Girl."

Sir John Millais' talents as an artist have been as generally recognised abroad as at home. In France he has been decorated with the Legion of Honour and has been elected a foreign associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts. In Italy his portrait, by himself, hangs in the painters' gallery of the Uffizi. He has done little outside his own particular line as an artist. Probably, he may have contributed articles to "The Germ: or, Art and Poetry," which, in 1850, was the masterpiece of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, a small volume of poems now forgotten; and a sumptuous volume on the genealogy and origin of the Millais family (privately printed), are, we believe, his contributions to literature. His brother, Mr. W. H. Millais, is a member of the Water-Colour Society and an artist of considerable attainment in the rendering of English garden and woodland scenery, but has pursued his art rather as an amateur than as a professional painter.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, of Birnam, Perthshire.

The Marquis of Ripon has been elected President of the Yorkshire Chess Association.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have decided to discontinue the show of chrysanthemums in their gardens this year, but the annual exhibition of these pretty winter flowers in the Inner Temple Gardens will take place as usual.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., delivered the opening address to the members of the British Association at Aberdeen on the 9th inst. Taking up the theme advanced by the Prince Consort twenty-six years ago, of the need of increased State support to scientific education, he proceeded to show that, whilst great progress had been made in the teaching of science in this country, much remains to be done, particularly in our grammar schools, before it is placed on any equality in that respect with France, Germany, and other countries. He then showed that the progressive discoveries, which were the result of the culture of science, had added largely to our knowledge of life, and had given a marvellous development to the industrial arts. Among the recommendations made by Sir L. Playfair was one for a greater liberality of support by the State in the establishment of chairs of science in the poorer Universities, and he contended that science should not be practically shut out from the view of a youth while his education was in progress. At a council meeting it was resolved to give a hearty welcome to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which contemplates holding its annual meeting in London either in 1887 or 1888.

The business of the various Sections into which the British Association divides itself was begun on the 10th inst. by the delivery of opening addresses by most of the respective presidents. The reception-rooms at the Marischal College were quite thronged, and about eleven o'clock the visitors dispersed over the various sections, in most of which, but especially in that of Economical Science and Statistics, there was a good attendance. In the Mathematical Section, Professor Chrystal delivered an opening address, chiefly devoted to arguments in favour of the improvement of science teaching. He complained of what he called the absurd prominence of written competitive examinations, and called attention to the need of better scientific text-books and treatises. In the Chemical Section, Professor Armstrong maintained in his opening address that it was essential to make research an integral portion of the student's course in every college which pretended to educate chemists. He also dealt with other difficulties which hindered research. Professor Judd, in the opening address in Section C, dealt with some problems in Highland geology. In the Mechanical Science Section, Mr. Baker discussed various experiments conducted with a view to elucidate the laws of the strength of metallic bridges subject to stress. The day's proceedings were ended by a conversazione in the Art Galleries and the grounds of Gordon's Hospital, which were brilliantly illuminated.

On the 11th inst. Sir John Lubbock read a paper in the Biology section on ants and bees. In the Anthropological Section Mr. Im Thurn gave an account of the natives whom he met with on his way to Mount Rordima, in British Guiana; and Mr. W. H. Preece, in the Mathematical and Physical Science Section, gave an account of some Post-office electrical experiments. In the evening Professor W. G. Adams gave a discourse in the Music-Hall on the subject of the electric light and atmospheric absorption. At a breakfast given to some members of the association Sir Lyon Playfair referred to medical societies, stating that he had felt, in the course of his Parliamentary career, the power of the different medical societies throughout the country. In the afternoon a large party was entertained by Lord Provost Matthews at Springhill.

Five of the sections met on Saturday last, the 12th, and papers were read on capital forestry and other subjects. The sections rose early, the afternoon being spent in excursions to various places of interest. The principal one was to Balmoral,

where the party was received by General Gardner, on behalf of the Queen; and, at a luncheon, he proposed, by her Majesty's command, "The Health of the Association." The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen received a large company of excursionists at Haddo House. In the evening Mr. H. E. Dixon addressed a large meeting in the Music-Hall on the nature of explosions.

On Monday papers were read in the Economic Section on Taxation and Fair Trade, and discussions took place. In the Geographical Section, Mr. Im Thurn described his ascent of Mount Koraima. In the Mechanical Section, Mr. Swan read a paper upon electric lighting.

Most of the sections were well attended on Tuesday. In that of Biology, Sir John Lubbock contributed a Note on the intelligence of the dog, in which he complained that, instead of trying to understand animals, we were continually endeavouring to teach them. Mr. Joseph Jacobs read a paper on Jewish Ability, in which he sought to demonstrate that there would be a higher average of ability in a million Jews than in a million Englishmen. This he attributed to their care for education, their life in cities, their linguistic studies, and the undogmatic nature of their belief. Discussions took place in the Geographical, the Mechanical Science, and other sections. A second conversazione at the Art Gallery concluded the business and pleasure of the day.

Sir J. W. Dawson, of the University of Montreal, has been selected as President of the British Association at its meeting at Birmingham next year; and the 1887 congress will be held in Manchester.

WEST HAM PARK.

An official visit was last week paid by the Corporation to West Ham Park, a fine open space of upwards of eighty acres, which they were instrumental in securing to the inhabitants of one of the most thickly populated districts of Outer London. The Lord Mayor, who went in semi-state, accompanied by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Whitehead and by the Sword and Mace Bearer, and preceded by the City Marshal, drove through East London; while some of the Court of Common Council, led by Sir John Monckton and his staff, went by special train from Fenchurch-street to the Plaistow Station of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, which is only a few minutes' walk from the park. One third of the inclosure is a garden, laid out in beautiful style with flower-beds, sub-tropical plants, a fountain and drinking-fountain at the base of a cairn of huge granite blocks, which marks the site of the house of the Gurney family, to whom the park belonged. This is divided from a nicely wooded lawn dotted with fine timber by a raised terrace walk, having at one end a refreshment pavilion. The open portion of the park, which is devoted largely to cricket and football, was occupied by many thousands of people, who crowded to the terrace to witness the civic procession and a little ceremony connected with the visit. This consisted of the chairman of the park committee of the Corporation, Mr. W. Hara, reading an address to the Lord Mayor, setting forth briefly the circumstance of their connection with the park. It appears that when, in 1873, Mr. John Gurney removed from the rapidly-growing neighbourhood and desired to sell the park, the inhabitants desired to acquire it as an open space for their own use. That gentleman munificently offered to remit £10,000 from its market price for building purposes if it was retained as an open space; a local committee raised £5000, and the Corporation, to whom an appeal was made, voted £10,000 to secure that object. Since then 170,000 people who now live there have had the advantage of this park

and gardens for recreation and enjoyment, the management being vested in a committee composed of members of the Corporation, representatives of the inhabitants, and of Mr. John Gurney. It was stated that during last year 266,000 had resorted to the park. There were now vested in the Corporation, for the use of the public, 6350 acres of land, for the maintenance and improvement of which there had been expended up to the present something like £320,000. The Lord Mayor said it was specially interesting to him to be present at the first official inspection of a park which he had visited as a guest when a lad, Mr. Gurney being a friend of his father's, and a man distinguished for his generosity, his large contributions to objects of public utility, and the interest he took in the welfare of his fellow-creatures. In the house adjoining lived his sister, the eminent philanthropist, Mrs. Fry, whose life had been devoted to good works, particularly in the prisons. Great changes had since taken place in the locality, which at the time was in the country, with two or three villages round it. Now it had become part of London, so that it was a journey of two or three miles to get into the open country, whereas formerly a similar journey was needed to reach the outskirts of London. It was a great satisfaction to the Corporation that they had taken the lead in the matter of preserving open spaces for the large populations that were growing up all round the metropolis. Their principal achievement in this direction was associated with the preservation of Epping Forest, and he did not suppose they would ever have the opportunity of working again on the same scale; but what they had effected at West Ham was an important adjunct to that good work, and he hoped that park might long remain to testify jointly to the liberality of the Gurney family and to the good work done by the Corporation of the City of London. The Lord Mayor and his party then went to the Church Hall, Meeson-road, near the south entrance of the park, where luncheon was served.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the steamer "Belgie" which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in July last.

A mysterious affair is reported from Woolwich. On the guard at No. 1 Powder magazine on Plumstead-marshes going to relieve the sentries early on Friday morning, last week, one of the sentinels was found lying on the ground unconscious, with his nose bleeding, his uniform much cut and bespattered with mud, and his helmet battered in. He subsequently stated that he had been set upon by two men, who, on his refusing to tell them where to find the keys of the magazine, kicked him, knocked him down, and attempted to stab him.

At the concluding meeting of the Trades Union Congress last Saturday, a number of declaratory resolutions were passed—calling for an increased number of sanitary inspectors, and for the appointment of practical men to these positions; thanking the Government for the appointment of working men as magistrates, and asking for the adoption of the principle of working-men assessors, in all stipendiary magisterial courts, when workmen's questions are before them; instructing the Parliamentary Committee, should occasion arise, to have the saving clause of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act legally defined; demanding the appointment of practical miners as mine inspectors; in favour of the reform of the cab laws; condemning the practice by manufacturers of selling as of good quality goods of inferior character; in favour of local government reform, and on several other questions.

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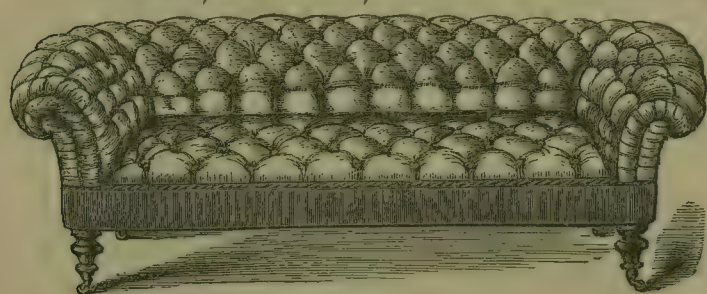
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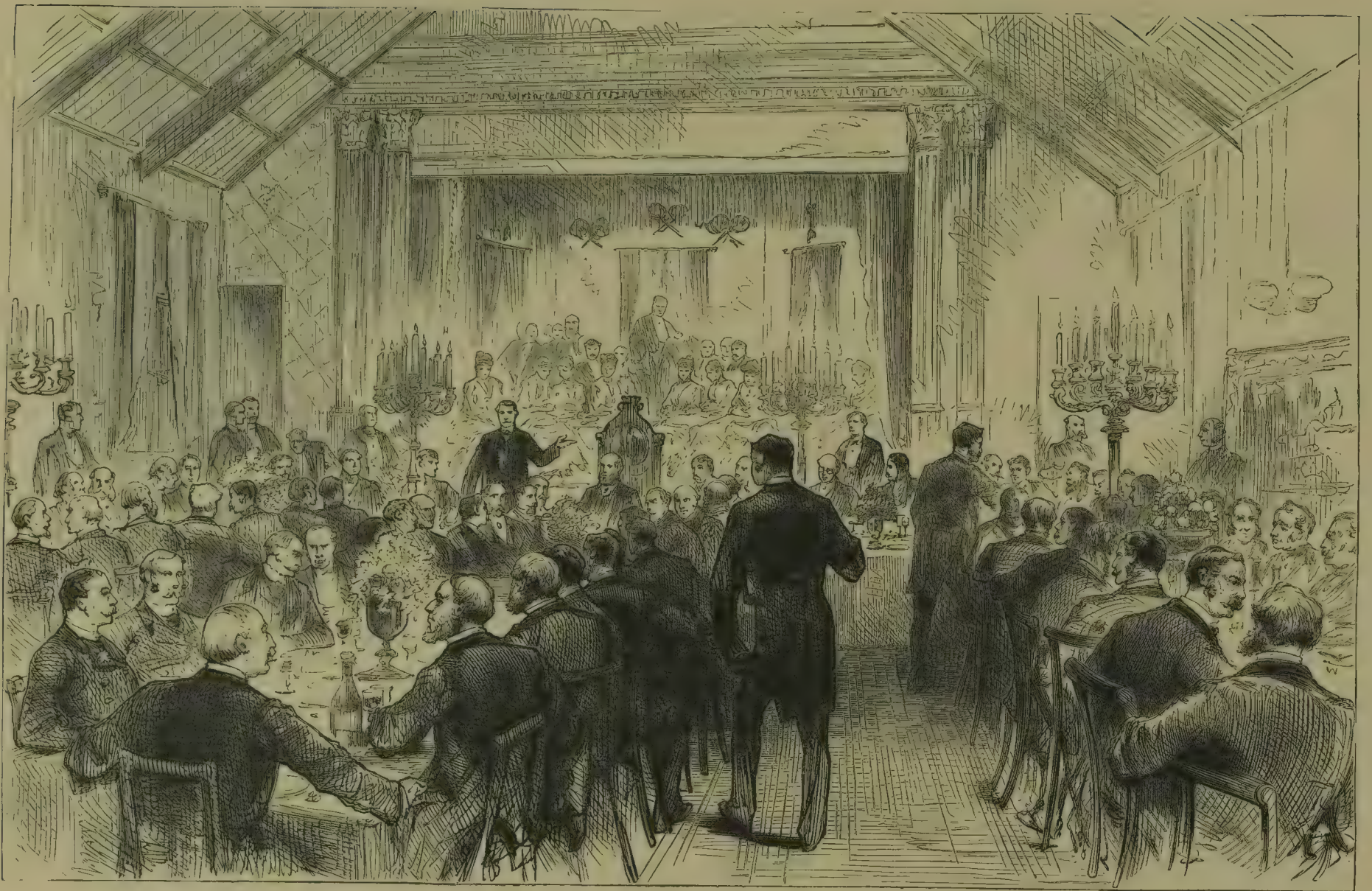


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BROWN'S BETROTHAL



One day they lost a glove Now's my chance thinks Brown



She was accompanied by an elderly young lady & a hideous poodle & Oh how Brown longed for introduction



'Twas by the sounding sea that Brown first saw & loved her



He! they are going for a row! Now's my chance thought Brown



All the places were taken & he was obliged to sit in the bows & felt horribly ill



They had to put him ashore & Oh! the miles of shingle before he got home!



Unfortunately the elderly young lady spoilt both the opportunity & his hat



At last he overhears her name at the circulating library Now's my chance says Brown



And he writes a note begging for an interview in the camera obscura Happy thought! Make friends with the poodle & send it by him. So romantic you know



He arrived at the trysting place just in time to see a skirt vanishing through the door followed by the ugly poodle - 'Hurrah!' cries Brown. Now's my chance.



Can the attendant oblige him by fetching change for a sovereign



In the pitchy darkness of the camera obscura Brown pours forth his soul felt flame. He proposes & is accepted.



Horror! 'Twas the elderly young lady!



That night Brown fled to the Fiji Isles

BROWN'S BETROTHAL: A SEASIDE COMEDY.

DINNER TO LORD CARRINGTON.

Lord Carrington, the newly appointed Governor of New South Wales, was entertained at a farewell banquet by the county of Bucks at Beaconsfield on the 10th inst., Mr. E. Lawson, the lord of the manor, being the host. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos occupied the chair, and Mr. Lawson the vice-chair. Lord Carrington's health was cordially drunk, and his Lordship replied in an interesting speech, speaking of the extent of our colonies and the importance of the mother country cultivating close relations with them. Lord Rosebery, proposing "The Empire," dwelt on the importance of a closer

union between the mother country and the colonies. He proposed the health of the Agents-General for the several Governments of the Colonies, those present being Sir Saul Samuel, Agent for New South Wales; Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent for South Australia; Sir Charles Mills, Agent for Cape Colony; Mr. R. Murray Smith, Agent for Victoria; the Hon. J. F. Garrick, Agent for Queensland. The toast was responded to by Sir Saul Samuel, who expressed the ardent feeling of loyalty entertained amongst the people of Australia for the mother country. He was convinced that no fear of separation need be harboured so long as England continued to respect the rights and privileges of the colonies. He

greeted Lord Carrington in the name of the colony over whose government he was about to preside, and predicted for him a pleasant sojourn at the Antipodes. We give an illustration of the scene at this farewell banquet.

The Right Hon. Charles Robert Carrington, third Baron Carrington (the title is thus spelt differently from the family name), was born May 16, 1813, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1863, and was a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. In 1868 he succeeded his father in the peerage, which was created in 1797, the first Lord Carrington being Mr. Robert Smith, M.P. for Nottingham, whose son, the second Peer, in 1839,

assumed the name of Carington, by Royal license, instead of Smith, and married a daughter of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. The present Lord Carrington, during three years before his elevation to the Upper House, was M.P. for High Wycombe, and is attached to the Liberal Party. He holds, in right of his maternal ancestors, the office of Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain. He accompanied, as Aide-de-Camp, the Prince of Wales in his visit to India ten years ago, and has since 1881 been Captain of the Queen's Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; he is Lieutenant-Colonel of the third battalion of Oxfordshire Light Infantry Volunteers. Lord Carrington married, in 1878, the Hon. Cecilia Margaret Harbord, daughter of Lord Suffield, and has children. His seat is Wycombe Abbey, Buckinghamshire.

On Tuesday the Duke of Leinster paid a lengthened visit to the Irish Artisans' Exhibition, at Dublin. Lord Powerscourt was also amongst the distinguished visitors.

An official notice has been issued by the Post Office Department with respect to sixpenny telegrams. The new rate will come into force on Oct. 1.

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AFTER REINDEER IN NORWAY.

English sportsmen who late in the summer visit the mountain country of Norway find the pursuit of this fine animal a pastime as worthy of their skill and fortitude as the stalking of red-deer in the Scottish Highlands. The reindeer of the Scandinavian peninsula are celebrated beyond most other species of the cervine tribe, and a peculiar interest belongs to those in Lapland which live in a domesticated state, and upon which, employed as beasts of service for drawing sledges, besides yielding milk and flesh for food, and hides for clothing, the pastoral folk of the northern districts are chiefly dependent. The wild reindeer descend in winter towards the forest region nearer the sea, and feed on the lichens or moss growing on the trunks and boughs of the trees; in the spring or summer, to escape the swarms of gnats and gadflies, they leave the woods for the open fields, and subsist on the ordinary herbage there. In autumn, they are in the best condition to be killed, and the people are accustomed to preserve their flesh for winter eating. They range, at this season, over the snow-covered rocks of the mountain ranges, this animal having, by the peculiar structure of its feet, which allows the hoofs to

spread wide in treading, a special advantage in running over the snow. The reindeer is about the size of an ass, stoutly built, with thick neck and mane, and both sexes have horns bearing antlers, which in the male are very large; the antler overhanging the brow is wide and flat, and pronged at the end, forming a most useful tool for turning up the snow. The ordinary colour of the outer hair, in summer, is brown, changing in winter to light grey; there is an under-coat of finer and closer texture; some have been seen entirely white. Our Artist's drawing shows a party of sportsmen with their rifles engaged in the chase of this kind of game; one animal has been struck down by a bullet, and the knife is ready to put it out of pain. The reindeer in Norway has also its natural enemies, of which the wolf is the most destructive, many herds being decimated, in winter, by attacking packs of wolves.

Mr. Hutchison, of Canlowrie, has received official notice that the Queen has consented to become patron of the International Exhibition to be held in Edinburgh next year.

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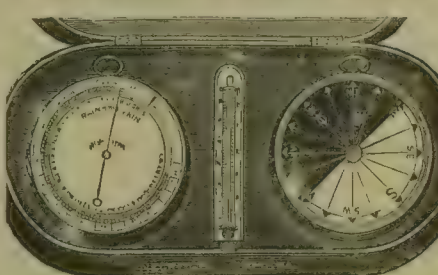
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Late on the previous evening he had caught sight of her.

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BY ROBERT BUCHANAN,

AUTHOR OF "GOD AND THE MAN," "THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD," &C.

The visions of the earth were gone and fled—
He saw the giant Sea above his head.—*Keats' Endymion.*

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TRIAL.

It is not my intention to trouble the reader with chapters full of appeals *ad misericordiam*, or to pile up the agony in the manner of the expert manufacturer of sensational fiction; though, if I chose to do so, there is plenty of material ready to my hand. I have my doubts, perhaps, whether I am personally interesting enough to sway the sympathy of the tender-hearted, in the character of a man unjustly accused of the most horrible of human crimes. But the mere fact that I survive to write these lines is proof positive of one thing—that I was not hanged! So, on that score at least, the reader may be perfectly easy in his mind.

The Assizes came on some six weeks after the date of the inquest, and in the interim I found that my darling did not fail to keep her word. A firm of solicitors, instructed by her, undertook my defence; and though I at first, out of motives of pride, declined their good offices, I was finally persuaded to accept them. Through their managing clerk, I more than once received kindly messages from Madeline, but not once did she appear upon the scene personally until the day of the trial came, when, on entering the dock, I saw her sitting by George Redruth's side in the crowded court.

My aunt and uncle were there, too—the latter so worn and changed that I should scarcely have recognised him; so was

honest John Rudd, together with other old friends and acquaintances. But before the trial began, all those who were called as witnesses withdrew, George Redruth among the number. My darling remained in her place, close to my counsel and solicitors, in the well beneath the judge's seat; and more than once, in the course of the proceedings, I saw her whisper words of instruction and suggestion to my defenders.

Thinking it all over again now, in the quiet of these after-years, I am sure still, as I was sure then, that her face helped to save me. Its pathetic beauty and sympathy, I believe, touched the heart of the jury, and wrought wonders in my behalf. Even the judge, who had what is known as a "hanging" reputation, looked down upon her with eyes of favour.

Early in the course of the proceedings, I heard whispers among the crowd surrounding me. They were looking at Madeline, and someone was asking who she might be. A voice replied (how well I remember it, and how my pale face went red with proud surprise) that she was "the prisoner's sweetheart." Far away as I knew that idea to be from the simple truth, I looked at my darling with new feelings of love and gratitude, and almost forgot for a moment the great and impassable barrier between us.

After the speech for the prosecution, in which I was painted in vivid colours as a young man of violent habits, having a homicidal hatred to the murdered man, the first witnesses

deposed to the finding of the body and to the marks of violence upon it. Then George Redruth described my last quarrel with Johnson, and my dismissal from the overseership of the mine. On this occasion, I fear, Redruth rather exaggerated than under-estimated the extent of my hostility; and when asked if he personally thought that the deceased had any reason to fear my violence, hesitated and answered that "he was afraid he had." I saw Madeline start and look appealingly at the witness, while a low murmur ran through the court. On the whole, Redruth's evidence, though given with a certain reluctance, was very hostile. I could not help feeling that it was none the less so because Madeline was seated there with my defenders, and working so zealously on my behalf.

My aunt next described my doings on the night of my departure from St. Guriott's, and again admitted, as at the inquest, that I had been at a late hour in the neighbourhood of the mine. Then my uncle entered the box. Ghastly and woe-begone, clad in his Sabbath clothes of black, he stood like a man dazed; not once turning his eyes in my direction. His evidence only corroborated that of my aunt; but unimportant as it was, he gave it with extreme reluctance.

After the prosecuting counsel was done with him, he was questioned by my own counsel, as follows:—

"On the night of the murder, you were at home with the prisoner?"

"Iss, Sir."
 "Did you see him go out?"
 "I disremember. I took naw note o't; and ma memory's failing me."
 "Ah; you have been ill for some time?"
 "Nawt just myself like, Sir."
 "Had you any reason to imagine that the prisoner bore any animosity to deceased? Did he ever in your hearing utter any threats against him?"
 "Never, Sir: nawt one ward."
 "So far as you know, he had no cause to dislike deceased, beyond the fact that he had taken his place as overseer?"
 I saw my uncle trembling violently; but his answer came clear and firm,
 "Nawt as I knows on, Sir; and I know this, he ne'er meant to harm 'un."
 "On the night in question, did the prisoner show any agitation?"
 "Naw, Sir; tho' he were a bit put out at gawing awa' fro' home."
 "Did he show on his person any signs of violence, as of a struggle?"
 "Naw, Sir; nawt he."
 "That will do. You may stand down."
 Still carefully averting his eyes from mine, my uncle left the box.

All that could be said was said in my defence. My witnesses to character included John Rudd and other local worthies; but all this testimony would have been of little avail without that which followed. To my intense surprise, Madeline herself entered the box as a witness on my side; and though what she had to say was practically irrelevant, though it concerned chiefly my saving of her life from shipwreck, it worked wonders for me. Never shall I forget the thrill of joy that went through me as she said, in answer to a question:

"No one who knows the prisoner believes him capable of this or any crime. He is the bravest and truest man I have ever met."

It was at this point that the prosecuting counsel rose, and said, very suavely,

"Excuse me, Miss Graham—but you have a great interest in the prisoner?"

"A very great interest," replied Madeline, looking him calmly in the face.

"A tender interest, perhaps? Am I wrong in believing that there has been an engagement between you?"

I could have knocked the fellow down. Madeline went crimson, but recovering herself in a moment, steadily replied, "That is not true. My engagement with Mr. Trelawney is one of gratitude, to the man who saved my life at the risk of his own."

The counsel lost something by this passage of arms, and I gained much. Madeline's reply was greeted with the approval of the entire court. For myself, I felt all my being flooded with a great joy, which carried me along in a fearless mood till the end of the proceedings. After my darling's tender proclamation of her belief in my innocence, I cared not what other man or woman in the world might believe me guilty; or, indeed, what became of my life. I was justified in her sight, that was enough.

After a trial which lasted only the greater part of one day, the judge summed up—sternly enough, I thought—and the jury retired to consider their verdict. Now, for the first time during the proceedings, I realised my position. My life hung in the balance, and a few minutes would decide whether I was to live or die.

The jury returned into the box, and the judge also reappeared in his place. The foreman stood up, and replied, in answer to the clerk of the court's question whether I was guilty or not guilty:

"We are agreed that there is not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner."

"That is no verdict at all," cried the judge, sharply. "You must decide one way or another—guilty or not guilty."

For a moment the foreman seemed dubious, and, stooping to his companions, spoke to them in a whisper. Then he said, "Not guilty, my lord."

I was acquitted, but the manner of the acquittal was cruel enough, leaving it clear that the moral presumption was against me, though the evidence was inadequate. I did not quite realise this at the time, but I had bitter cause to remember it afterwards.

A little later, I was standing, a free man, in the parlour of a small inn, whither I had been led by John Rudd, and where I found my aunt and uncle waiting for me. I cannot say that it was altogether a joyful meeting. The shadow of death seemed still upon us all. John Rudd alone was jubilant, and insisted on drinking healths all round. My uncle, usually an abstemious man, drank eagerly, but the drink, instead of cheering him, seemed to make him gloomier than ever.

It had been arranged that my aunt and uncle were to return in the waggon that evening with John Rudd, who had postponed the hour of his departure in order to await the result of the trial, and they urged me eagerly to accompany them. I was in no hurry, however, to hasten back to St. Gurlott's. My plans, as far as I was as yet able to shape them, were to leave England, perhaps working out my passage to the Colonies on some outward-bound vessel.

While we were sitting together, a waiting-girl beckoned me out; and following her into another room, I found Madeline waiting to speak to me. Directly our eyes met, she held out both her hands, and I took them eagerly in mine. Then, for the first time, my emotion mastered me; and, fairly sobbing, I almost sank upon my knees before her.

"I was right, you see," she said, tenderly. "I knew they would never condemn you."

"I owe my life to you," I answered, in a voice choked with tears.

She smiled sweetly, and shook her head.

"Even if it were so, it is only doing as I have been done by; but no one ever doubted your innocence from the first. And now, tell me, what are you going to do? Of course, you are returning to St. Gurlott's?"

"I cannot tell. God help me, I can hardly realise it all yet! It will never be the same place to me again."

"Suppose," she said, looking at me thoughtfully, "suppose I could persuade my cousin to reinstate you as overseer of the mine?"

"He would never do that," I replied; "and even were he willing, it would be impossible. It is like you, it is like your heavenly goodness to think of it; but it is out of the question. I think there is but one course for me to adopt, and that is—to leave England."

"You must not!" she cried, quickly. "For all our sakes! for mine!"

"For your sake?" I returned.

"Yes, surely."

"You—you would wish me to stay?"

She looked embarrassed, but almost instantly replied:

"Yes. I should not like to think that you had been driven away. St. Gurlott's is your home—why should you quit it?"

I could not answer her. I could not speak to her again of my poverty, my want of foothold in the world. I could not remind her that all I cared for in England was her friendship and sweet companionship, which I knew, alas! could not long be mine. But as I looked into her face, and thought of the hopeless distance between us, there ran through my brain the words of the beautiful old song:—

Altho' thou maun never be mine,
 Altho' even hope is denied,
 'Tis sweeter for thee despairing
 Than aught in the world beside!

After a little space she spoke again:

"Whether you return there or not, at least you will let me help you."

"Help me? Have you not done so—ah, far more than I deserve?"

"But I am rich, while you are poor."

"Not so poor as *that*," I answered, eagerly, "not so poor that I would take money even from your hand. Ah—do not ask me! To deny you anything gives me pain, but let me keep my independence—all that my ill-fortune has left me in the world."

"Promise me at least one thing."

"Yes."

"Not to depart from England without letting me know—without seeing me again."

"I'll promise that freely. Then you—you will permit me to see you once more?"

She smiled her answer. After a few more words, she held out her hand and said "Good-bye." I walked with her to the inn door.

"My cousin is waiting for me in the market-place," she said. "He is going to drive me back to Redruth House."

As she spoke, George Redruth himself appeared, turning the corner of the street in a high dog-cart, driven by himself, and drawn by a pair of fine bays. He came up at a walk, and directly his eyes fell upon us, his face grew black as thunder.

He pulled up, while the groom sprang down and went to the horses' heads.

"I couldn't think where you'd got to!" he cried. "I have been waiting for the last hour."

"I came to speak to Mr. Trelawney," replied Madeline, quietly, "and to congratulate him on his acquittal."

"So it seems. Well, we've a long drive before us, and it's time we were off."

He did not even look at me until just as I had assisted Madeline to her place by his side, when our eyes met, and I saw in his face an expression of merciless jealousy and hate. I knew then that he was mad at my escape—that, in his cold dislike and distrust of me, he would gladly have witnessed my condemnation to a miserable death.

"Good-bye, Mr. Trelawney!" cried Madeline, grasping my hand again. "Good-bye; and do not forget your promise."

A sharp cut of the whip started off the horses, and I had to draw back hastily to avoid the carriage-wheels. As they drove away, I saw her turn to her companion and address him—I fancied, reproachfully. I stood dazed, watching them until they disappeared.

An hour or so later, my uncle and my aunt went away in the waggon, under the escort of John Rudd. I promised to follow them home in a day or two, and in the mean time to look about for some kind of employment. So I remained in Falmouth for several days.

What was I to do? The future was dark before me, and I was altogether at a loss how to act. My only practical knowledge, as a man of business, was connected with copper-mining; beyond that, I knew nothing. However, I was fairly educated, and quite ready to turn my hand to anything. I searched the newspapers. Finding a clerkship vacant in a mine somewhere in South Wales, I wrote in for it—only to find that my misfortune had preceded me, and that the owners refused to employ a man who had just been accused of murder. The same fate dogged me in every quarter. To my horror, I at last realised the fact that, although I was free, I had been acquitted under such circumstances as left undestroyed the black presumption of my guilt.

I saw no hope now, save in speedy departure from England. I would cross the seas under an assumed name, and begin a new life in a new world. A new life? Alas! every fine fibre of my nature was bound to the old life and the old land. In quitting England, I must quit Madeline, I must part for ever with the only being who had made my wretched lot endurable, and whom I still dared to love with all the passion of my soul.

I was mooning one day on the seashore, close to the quay, when a hand was placed on my shoulder, and, looking up, I saw the kindly face of my old friend the carrier.

"Back again, John?" I said, taking his great hand in mine.

"Iss, Measter Hugh; I comed in late last night."

"How are all at home?"

"Middling, middling. The awld man be queer still, and folk say the trouble about Miss Annie ha' turned his head. But that's what I want to speak on. I ha' seen her—she be here, in Falmouth, Measter Hugh."

"She? Do you mean my cousin Annie?"

"Sartinly. I saw her last night wi' my awn two eyes, and I misdoubt she's in trouble."

Then the good fellow, with tears standing in his eyes, told me that late on the previous evening he had caught sight of my cousin in the poorest part of the town, close to the stables where he put up his horse. She was wretchedly attired and looked worn and ill, as if she had just risen from a bed of sickness. His first impulse was to speak to her; but finding that he was unseen and unrecognised, he chose rather to follow her; which he did, and tracked her to a poor lodging in a neighbourhood of very doubtful reputation.

Remembering my last meeting with Annie, and how I had found her surrounded by all the indications of comfort and even luxury, I was stupefied. What had happened, and why had she come to Falmouth? On these points John Rudd could give me no information. All he could say was that he had seen her, and was quite certain of her identity.

My mind was, of course, made up at once. I would see my poor cousin, and, if possible, persuade her to return home in my company. So I told John Rudd to lead the way, and we walked rapidly up the town till we found the neighbourhood of which he had spoken. It was miserable indeed—a place of dark and fishy dens clustering close to the wharves; the streets narrow and liberally ornamented with drying clothes, suspended on lines stretched from house to house; the inhabitants unclean and ragged waterside characters of predatory habits.

It was one of a small row of houses in a lane facing the beach. John Rudd pointed it out, and I had hoped to approach unobserved; but as I neared the door, which stood wide open, I saw a white face gazing at me from the lower window, and I recognised my cousin.

The moment she saw me she started back and disappeared; but, with her name upon my lips, I ran into the house, and entered the room where she was standing, pale and terrified, as if eager to escape.

"Annie!" I cried.

She uttered a low cry, and, pressing her hand upon her heart, tottered as if about to fall; but, striding forward, I caught her in my arms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

Yes; it was Annie, though for a time I could scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes. She was so white and thin, so poorly clad, and living in such a den. Truly her sun had set and, as I predicted, she was wending her way home. She cried out at sight of me, and, instead of giving me a welcome, she hid her face and moaned. I felt no animosity towards her now: whatever she had done, she had been bitterly punished. I took her in my arms and tried to comfort her.

"Annie," I said, "my poor Annie, tell me what has happened to you, that I find you like this?"

But she could not answer me for crying. Then she fell back, half fainting, in a chair.

We soon discovered the cause of her weakness—it was hunger. The poor thing had spent her last shilling, and had not eaten a crust since the morning; and, had we not found her, she would have spent that night starving in the streets. It was the work of a few moments for John Rudd to run out and return with some bread and wine. We dipped the bread in the wine, and forced her to eat; and after a few mouthfuls, she revived a bit. The colour came into her wan cheeks, and her eyes grew a bit brighter. I now had leisure to observe her more closely, and I was horrified to see that the clothing she wore was of the poorest; indeed, she was almost in rags, every available article having been pawned, as I soon learned, to keep her from absolute starvation.

When she came wholly to herself again, she looked at me fearfully—dreading lest I should question her again; and I thought it better to let my questions rest.

"Annie," I said, "do you feel strong enough to go now?"

"To go, Hugh?" she repeated.

"Yes; I must take you with me to my rooms. I can't leave you here!"

She was too ill to offer much resistance; so, after I had paid the few shillings that she was owing, we left that miserable den together—Annie, still faint and very weak, leaning heavily upon me. After he had brought in the bread and wine, John Rudd had quietly kept in the background, thinking that his presence might serve to further upset Annie. He now as unobtrusively took his departure, after having whispered in my ear that he would call for us in the morning. I took his hint, and determined to act upon it.

The night was very cold, and as we left the houses and passed down the street, facing the chilly wind, I felt Annie tremble violently, so I hurried her along and we soon reached the house where I had taken my rooms. Had I not crept into such good odour through my acquaintance with honest John Rudd, I should have been almost afraid to take poor Annie into the house; as it was, I expected a cold greeting; but to my amazement we were received with open arms. I afterwards discovered that John Rudd had been before us, and had prepared the way for our coming. So when the door was opened the landlady, who was a good kind soul, came forward and almost took poor Annie in her arms, and led her, half-fainting, up to the little sitting-room.

I gave her my bed-room that night, and, rolling myself in a rug, lay down on the sofa in my little sitting-room and tried to sleep; but it was impossible, and after a while I got up and began to walk about the room. Annie's room adjoined mine; so I could hear that she, too, was awake and crying bitterly. Once I thought of going in to her; then I refrained. It was better to let her ease her heart so; in the morning she would be more herself, and I could talk to her.

In the morning, however, matters were considerably worse: poor Annie was delirious. Her pale face was flushed, her eyes vacant, and she cried pitifully on someone to come to her.

At ten o'clock, John Rudd's waggon stopped at the door; a few moments later honest John himself was before me. I took him to the bedside and showed him my poor cousin, and his eyes filled with tears as he looked at her. Then we both went back to the other room.

"Measter Hugh," said John, "what do 'ee mean to daw, Sir?"

"I shall wait here till Annie gets better," I said; "then I shall persuade her to come home. You will be back again on Thursday, won't you?"

"Yes; and mayhap she'll be well enough by then to come. We'll make her a bed i' the awld waggon and take her careful, Measter Hugh!"

Never in my life had I thought so much of the honest-hearted carrier as now, when I saw him shedding tears for my poor cousin. I took his hand and grasped it warmly.

"God bless you!" I said.

He turned his head away, and drew the back of his hand across his eyes; then he turned again to me.

"Measter Hugh," he said, "I dawnt mind tellin' you, 'cause you aint like some as 'ud laugh at me. I'm a big rough fallow, and a bit stupid p'raps, but I've gawt a heart like the rest on us; and that dear lass found her way to it, and made me love her, as I can never love anybody in my life again. She don't know this any more than you did afore this minute. She never thought anything o' me, and I didn't blame her for it; for twarn't no fault o' hers; but I want on lovin' her all the same. I thought, Master Hugh, she might ha' married you; and if she had, and had ha' been happy—why, I should ha' been contented. But when she went away it a'most brawke my heart."

"It was a blow to all of us. God grant better times are in store."

"Measter Hugh, I aint told you this to-day for the sake o' talking. I want you to understand that if I can help her now, when she wants help, 'tis all I ask for."

So saying, he opened his purse, took out a few sovereigns, and offered them to me; but I shook my head.

"I don't want it," I said. "I have still got some of my own left—when that is done, it will be time enough for me to come to you. Poor Annie shall be well looked after, be sure of that; and I hope that by Thursday I shall have her well enough to take her home."

Looking rather crestfallen, he put the money back into his pocket, and turned to go.

"Very well, Measter Hugh," said he; "I'll come again on Thursday."

He had given me a warm hand-shake, and had got half-way down the stairs, when I called him back.

"If you are calling at the cottage," I said, "don't tell them anything of this. Don't let them know that Annie is here, or that you have seen her. It will be better to keep the secret yet."

If he could not induce me to take money, John Rudd determined to render assistance in some other way. About half an hour after he had left, a doctor arrived to see Annie; then came several bottles of wine, and some fruit; and I had strong reason to suspect that the landlady had not been quite so averse to accepting his money as I had been. At any rate,

she was untiring in her attention to Annie, who rapidly recovered.

When John Rudd came on the Thursday, he found her sitting up in bed, able to recognise him and talk to him, but still too weak to walk into the adjoining room. Nothing was said about going away that day; but I judged that she would be able to make the attempt on the following Monday, the day of the carrier's return.

On the Sunday morning, therefore, when she had left her bed-room, and sat in the arm-chair by the sitting-room fire, I took her poor thin hand in mine, and said,

"Annie, my dear, do you feel strong enough to take a journey?"

For a moment she turned her frightened eyes on mine.

"A journey, Hugh?" she asked, faintly.

I saw her cheeks grow very white, but I knew that what I had to say must be said; so I went bravely on.

"John Rudd will be here to-morrow," I said, "and I want to take you home."

It was pitiful to see her face. "Oh, Hugh! I can't go!" she cried. "I can't face father, it would kill me! You go, and leave me—try to forget you have seen me, and they will never know."

I saw it was a hard task I had before me, but I tackled it as bravely as I could.

"Annie," I said, "the time has come when you must tell me the whole truth. When we met in London, you said you were a married woman. Was that true, or false?"

She shivered, and turned away her face.

"Don't ask me, Hugh! don't!"

But I persisted, and at last she replied:

"When I told you, I thought it was true. He said I was his wife. We went before a sort of lawyer together in Plymouth, and though I prayed sore to be wed in church, he said it was the same thing. Afterwards, when we quarrelled, he told me that the man was in his pay, and that it was no marriage at all. That was why I left him, and went out into the streets to starve."

"Now, answer me," I cried, "who is the man who deceived you? If he is living, he shall make amends!"

"Too late, too late!" she cried.

"What!" I exclaimed, startled by her tone, and thinking of the murdered man. "Is he dead?"

"No, Hugh; he is living!"

"His name? Tell me his name!"

"Hugh, dear, I cannot—at least not yet. But I, trusted him, and he deceived me. He made me swear to keep his secret for a time, saying that if folk knew of our marriage it would be his ruin. At last, when I could bear suspense no longer, he told me the truth. With the aid of him that's dead, he had deceived me!—our marriage was all a pretence! Oh, God help me! What shall I do? What shall I do?"

My head whirled; I had a sore struggle to collect my furious thoughts. At last I mastered myself, and cried,

"You must come home with me. You must tell the truth to those that love you. If not!"

She clung to me, looking up into my angry face.

"Hugh, you won't ask me! Promise me that!"

I did not answer her, I could not trust myself to answer. I was thinking of all the evil that had already happened, of the dead man, of the hand which, in a moment of madness, had laid him low. I was thinking, too, of Madeline.

At last I turned to my cousin.

"You must leave it all to me," I said. "Now go and lie down; I will call you early in the morning."

It was a wretched night for both of us. I walked about the sitting-room hour after hour, and listened to Annie's stifled sobs and moans from the adjoining chamber. In the morning I called her according to promise. She looked deathly pale, but tolerably composed, and when John Rudd knocked we were both ready to go. When we got to the waggon, we found that there was a nice bed made up for Annie, and near to it was a basket full of things for her to eat.

I shall never forget that journey; to me it seemed interminable, but to poor Annie it ended over-quickly, I fear. At starting, she took her place inside the waggon, upon the bed which John Rudd had made up for her, and there she stayed until the end. As we drew nearer and nearer to St. Gurlott's, her agitation increased terribly; and when at last John pulled up within a hundred yards of the cottage-gate, she began to cry pitifully, and beg to be taken away. I soothed her as well as I could, and, having left her in the van, I walked on to the cottage to prepare the way for her reception. I entered the gate, went softly up to the cottage, and looked in at the kitchen-window. It was quite dark outside; but inside the kitchen lights were burning, and a fire was blazing on the hearth. Before the fire, seated in his arm-chair, was my uncle. His face looked whiter than ever, his hair was like snow; on his knees he held the big family bible, which he was reading, tracing the lines with the forefinger of his right hand. I looked around the kitchen for another figure—that of my aunt. She was not there. I hastened back to the waggon, lifted out Annie, more dead than alive, poor child; and half-led, half-carried her to the kitchen-door.

"Go in, Annie," I whispered, "your father is there!" Then I opened the door, and, leaving her on the threshold, returned to my post of observation at the window to see what took place.

For a moment, Annie swerved and half-turned, as if about to fly, then she laid her hand upon the door and sobbed "Father!"

I saw my uncle start nervously and drop the book upon his knee; then he rose, and, with a piercing cry of joy, held forth his arms.

What followed I don't know. I rushed to the kitchen-door, and when I reached it I saw poor Annie lying half-fainting upon her father's breast.

(To be continued.)

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £80 a year has been awarded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Captain George Palmer.

The granting of a new charter to Wilton was celebrated on the 9th inst. by public rejoicings. A free dinner was provided for every adult and a free tea for the children. A procession of friendly societies took place, and the town was en fête.

At Preston last week was laid the foundation-stone of an orphanage, which is being built out of the munificent benefactions of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, of Preston, the site of the orphanage is on the northern outskirts of the town, and there will be a series of homes, with schools and workshops. There is a good endowment.

A steel strong-room, supposed to be the largest and heaviest ever constructed, is now being exhibited at the works of Messrs. Chubb and Co., Limited, Glengall-road, Old Kent-road, previous to being sent to its destination, the head office of the National Bank of Scotland, in Scotland. It measures 50 ft. in length, and weighs close upon 100 tons. It would hold 1250 tons of gold bullion, representing over £110,000,000 sterling. The room is divided into compartments by heavy steel fire-proof partitions, and is entered by massive doors.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

A W D (Southsea).—Your method of solving the puzzle of the "Knight's Tour" has been known to chess students for many years. It is, however, considered very imperfect, inasmuch as it is not a "re-entering" system. By the latter, the tour ends within the Knight's leap of the square whence it started. The whole subject was exhaustively treated in a work by the late Major Jaenisch, published at St. Petersburg in 1839 or 1840.

W B (Stratford).—You shall have an answer next week.

A B.—To gratify you and many others we reproduce the *Punch Problem*:—
White: K at Q 7th, Q at Q B 2nd, Kts at Q R 3rd and K sq, B at K Kt 5th, Pawn at Q B 5th. (Six pieces.)
Black: K at Q 4th, R at Q 5th, Pawns at Q R 3rd and K 4th. (Four pieces.)
White to play in 1 m's in three moves.

W S (Barnsbury).—The notation of your variations is clear, but as a solution of the problem they fail.

A B (Great Bridge).—To answer your question would be to prematurely disclose the solution of the problem.

J K (Epsom).—If you will inform us what reply you propose to 1. Q to R 2nd, we will endeavour to satisfy you.

F H (Munich).—The majority of our readers do not care for problems in four moves, but yours is neat and simple, and may attract them.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2161 received from Horatio Battye, Rev. John Willis (Barnstable, U.S.A.), Anthony Douthwaite; of No. 2162 from William Sibley, H. E. Woods, Edward James Gibbs Junior, E L G, E J Green (Worthing), J McKenzie, Casino National (Jerez), Anthony Douthwaite, James Pretty, William Morling; of Dr. Götze's PROBLEM from Rev. W. Anderson, (Old Romney), F Marshall, E L G, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Ben Nevis, E Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, H Wardell, and E Elsbury.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2163 received from F F Pott, L Wyman, Joseph Ainsworth, R Tweddell, C Oswald, S Rufen, Rev. W. Anderson (Old Romney), Jupiter Junior, C Darragh, E Casella (Paris), G W Law, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Nerina, R L Southwell, T Sinclair, Shadforth, Commander W L Martin R.N., L L Greenaway, Bellun, B R Wood, H Beeve, E L G, A W Scrutton, E H, J Alois Schmucke, John Keen, F Marshall, L. Falcon (Antwerp), A C Hunt, Anthony Douthwaite, R A Brooks, J K (South Hampstead), Ben Nevis, William Morling, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Emma (Darlington), H Wardell, C S Cox, Dr. Voelkel (Mazdeburg), John Hodgson (Maidstone), W Hillier, E Elsbury, George Gouge, E Louden, and T G (Ware).

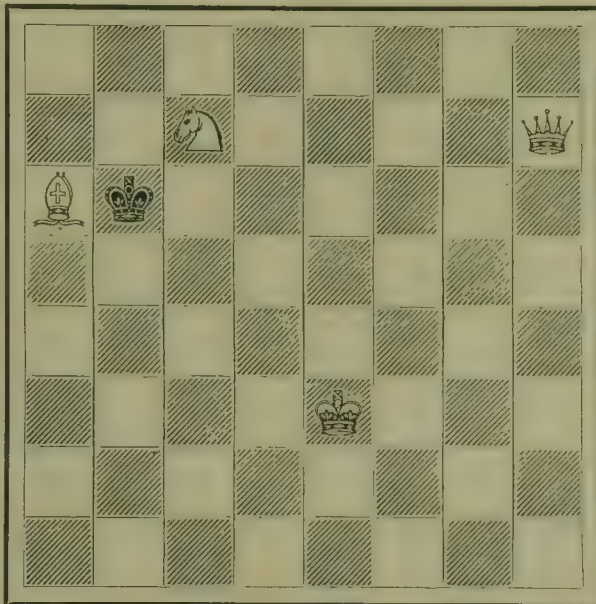
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2162.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to R 2nd Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2165.

By J. HANAUER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following Game, the seventh in the match between STAUNTON and HORWITZ, proves that even the first-named player was not exempt from the occasional weakness we attributed to Horwitz in our last number. The game was tolerably even up to White's sixteenth move, when, by an ill-considered move, he lost it off-hand.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P takes P	Q takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. Q to Kt 3rd	Castles
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. Kt to Kt 5th	Q R to Q 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Kt 5th (ch)	13. Kt takes K P	B to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	14. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to R 3rd
6. P takes P	B to R 4th	15. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	16. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes K B P
8. P to K 5th	P to K 3rd	17. R takes Kt	Q to Q 5th (ch), and White resigned.
9. B takes B	P takes B		

J. G. G., of Ealing, sends us the following puzzle, which he found in a tale in *Harper's Magazine*, called the "Sirdar's Chessboard." It is as follows:—Take a diagram of the chessboard; dissect it, and place the pieces together so as to form sixty-five squares.

The annual meeting of the secretaries of the metropolitan chess clubs will be held at Oliphant's Café, 5, St. Bride-street, on Thursday, Oct. 1, at eight in the evening. The objects of the meeting are the arrangement of club matches for the coming season and the discussion of other business.

AMONG THE HAZELS.

Half nymph and half hoyden, and seeking
The most inaccessible bough
For nuts, while the brambles were wreaking
Revenge as they only know how;
I remember,
Though scratched upon cheek as on brow,
The genius you seemed of September.

The blackberries gracefully staining
Your Clytie face, I declare,
Seemed—mystery past my explaining—
To make it unspeakably fair;
I remember
Torn drapery, wind-tangled hair,
But fitted the nymph of September.

So fixed in my memory—breathless,
Flushed, wrestling with hazel and thorn;
Your picture to me is so deathless,
That the woodland fay, tattered and torn,
I remember,
Is more than all beauties high-born
Who'd scorn the field-joys of September!
F. W.

The race of the London Sailing Club yesterday week resulted in the Chamelcon taking the first prize, and the Midge the second.

The sanction of the Local Government Board has been received by the Town Council of Luton to borrow £20,000 in order to carry out an extensive scheme which the sanitary committee has formulated for the sanitary improvement of the river Lea.

The Lord Mayor, having received many letters suggesting the opening of a subscription for the relief of distress caused by the cholera in Spain, has obtained the consent of several gentlemen, including the Spanish Minister, to act with him as a committee. Any money collected will be forwarded to Madrid and placed at the disposal of the committee formed in that city. Messrs. F. Huth and Co. have sent £200 to the Lord Mayor, M.P., towards the fund.

THE CHANNEL PILOTS.

To landsmen visiting the seaside, and looking out from a pier or a cliff on the Kent or Sussex coast, the progress of a distant ship, in fine weather, approaching or departing from the port of London, may appear a rather easy matter. It is not, however, quite so simple as it seems; for the slightest examination of the Admiralty charts will reveal, in many places, a labyrinthine channel of navigation between shoals and sandbanks, to which the course of a vessel must be adapted; besides which the local currents and set of the tides must be taken into account. Hence the need of professional pilotage; and the Trinity House Corporation, upon due proof of their skill and knowledge, issues licenses to about 500 competent men, who are ready at short notice to perform this service for vessels of any class, inward or outward bound, either on the Thames down to the Nore, or to the Downs, or along the coasts as far as Harwich in one direction, and to the Isle of Wight down the Channel. Our Special Artist was favoured by the obliging courtesy of Captain Cow, Superintendent of Pilots at Dover, with permission to accompany a pilot on one of these useful errands; and his Sketches reproduced in our Engravings give a lively idea of the sort of life in this department of seafaring business. We learn from the Board of Trade Reports that the total amount of charges paid for pilotage within the limits assigned to the Port of London, including the Cinque Ports, was £147,700 in the year 1882—being, for vessels coming inwards, £86,700; and for outward-bound vessels, £61,000. By far the greater part of these vessels were classed as "coasters," which may perhaps include ships going on long ocean voyages which have to call at Plymouth or some other port of the United Kingdom; while other ocean-going vessels may have their special arrangements for pilotage. Most of them, judging from the official statistics, take river pilots down to Gravesend, and there obtain fresh guidance to the Downs, or to Dover, or down the Channel. The charges for each portion of the service are regulated, not by tonnage, but the draught of water required by the vessel; thus, from London to Gravesend, the pilot's fee may range from 18s. to £7 18s., and from Gravesend to the Nore, from £1 12s. to £7 8s.; and while a vessel drawing less than 7 ft. of water is piloted from the Downs to the Isle of Wight for £3 4s., one that draws 23 ft. will cost, for the same distance either way, as much as £14 6s. But a reduction of one fourth the charge is allowed, in all cases, for steamers or vessels towed by steamers. The latter is the practice, in nine cases out of ten, on the Thames from London to Gravesend; the number of coasters not towed by steam, from London, being only 140, and from Blackwall 185, against 2282 vessels and 793, respectively, which were towed by steam to Gravesend. Additional charges are made for taking a vessel into one of the harbours on the coast, for putting her alongside a pier or wharf, and for mooring her there. Pilots may go off to the ship in their own or hired cutters, or in those kept by the Trinity House Corporation for that purpose, which are available at a charge paid by the ship according to her draught of water; this circumstance, we suppose, being likely to determine, in some instances, her probable distance from the shore. A pilot going aboard a foreign vessel where the English language is not understood has a right to bring an interpreter who will be paid by the ship. To show the immense traffic of the port of London, it may be stated that the vessels paying pilotage, during the year, from London to Gravesend, were 2436, and from Gravesend to London 2700; besides those from Blackwall to Gravesend, about one thousand, and an equal number from Gravesend to Blackwall. The number outward-bound, piloted from Gravesend round the North Foreland to the Downs, was above three thousand, and from Gravesend to Dover, 892; while the inward-bound, from Dungeness to Gravesend, British vessels alone, exceeded two thousand, and there were 779 foreign vessels. It is impossible to calculate or conjecture the entire amount of property afloat represented by these figures; or to say how much the commerce and shipping of England owes for its safety to the excellent system of "Pilotage in the English Channel." Our Artist's Sketches therefore relate to a subject of much public interest, and the pilot, as he climbs from his boat to the deck of the ship, is a man whose vocation deserves our best respect. The service in rough weather is often attended with some danger, and with much hardship, labour, and exposure. In what is called "thick weather," or foggy, a fog-horn may be used on board a ship to direct the approach of the pilot-boat; at night fire-signals or torches may be employed, as is shown in two of the Sketches. These will no doubt be interesting to most of our readers.

A meeting of the guarantors of the National Art Treasures Exhibition, to be held at Folkestone next year, took place yesterday week at that town, the Mayor presiding. About £34,000 was guaranteed, and a committee was formed to commence the building and work in connection therewith.

Her Majesty's Ministers having arrived at an agreement with the Government of the Czar as to the settlement of the Afghan frontier, the protocol between England and Russia has been duly signed in London by the representatives of the two countries.

The committee entrusted with the management of the Free Library at Cambridge have published their thirtieth annual report, in which they state that the increased usefulness of the institution, anticipated from the enlargement and rearrangement of the premises, had been more than realised. The libraries contain 30,075 volumes.

The new gallery of fishes at the Natural History Museum, in the Cromwell-road, has been opened to the public; and an addition has been made to the osteological gallery by throwing open the pavilion at the west end, in which are exhibited skeletons and skulls of elephants, the giraffe, manatees, and other animals.

A county-court jury at Salisbury has awarded £50 damages to a young man named Melville for wrongful imprisonment. The defendant was his former employer, who, having missed £13, had him arrested at midnight and conveyed to the police-station, whence, however, he was discharged, on the discovery of the money in the defendant's private room.

Circulars have been issued by the Countess of Kingston and Mr. William Downes Webber, owners of the Kingston estates, one of the largest properties in the south of Ireland, stating that they are willing to afford to the tenantry facilities for becoming owners in fee of their holdings under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act.

The trustees of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire have awarded an illuminated testimonial on vellum and the sum of £3 3s. to Mary Ann Charles, a young girl residing at 29, Grange-road, Bermondsey, in recognition of her courageous endeavours to save the life of a little child at the late fire at an oil-shop in Grange-road, by which three persons lost their lives. A local subscription in recognition of her heroism has also been started.—The Royal Humane Society has awarded honorary testimonials to a man named George Crips, a labourer living at Belvedere, and to Charles Thornton, a youth, for their courage and humanity in having assisted in saving a lad named Charles Bengel from drowning.



1. DUNGENESS.

2. SENDING A PILOT ON BOARD A STEAMER.

3. SHOWING A FLARE.

4. "BURNING" FOR A PILOT.

5. THICK WEATHER.

6. THE PILOT AND HIS BAGGAGE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 12, 1873), with two codicils (dated Feb. 17, 1879, and Dec. 19, 1881), of Mr. John Straker, formerly of Tynemouth, but late of Slagshaw House, Northumberland, who died on April 4 last, at Torquay, was proved at the Newcastle District Registry on the 11th ult. by John Coppin, and John Coppin Straker and Joseph Henry Straker, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £919,000. The testator devises all his freehold, copyhold, and customary messuages, farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of Northumberland, excepting what he otherwise specifically devises, but including his interest in the Errington estates, upon trust, to permit his wife, Mrs. Isabella Straker, to use and occupy Slagshaw House, and to pay her out of the rents and income £3500 per annum during life or widowhood; and, subject thereto, he settles the said estates on his son John Coppin. He also leaves to his wife during life or widowhood the use and enjoyment of all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects; and he bequeaths to her £1000 and an annuity of £1000 for life. In addition, a sum of £100,000 is to be held, upon trust, to pay the dividends and interest to his wife, for life, and then, as to the capital, for his children or remoter issue as she shall by will or codicil appoint. His estate called Wingates, Northumberland, he devises to his son Joseph Henry; his estate at Burradon, including Killingworth Hill Head Farm, Northumberland, to his son Charles Edward; and all his freehold, copyhold, and customary estates in the county of Durham, excepting any he holds in partnership with other persons, upon trust, for the benefit of his son Herbert, his wife and children. He bequeaths £25,000 each to his sons Alfred Hassall and Frederick; £30,000, upon trust, for each of his daughters; £200 to his brother-in-law and executor, Mr. Coppin, to purchase a piece of plate in memorial of him; and £100 to his clerk, Thomas Bootiman. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to all his sons, in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1878), with six codicils (dated Jan. 7, Feb. 27, and Dec. 23, 1878; Jan. 16 and Nov. 1, 1880; and Oct. 26, 1881), of Mrs. Catherine Watkinson, late of Earl's Colne, Essex, who died on May 9 last, at Bournemouth, has been proved at the Ipswich District Registry, by the Rev. John William Irvine, and George William Harris, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £79,000. The testatrix bequeaths £200 each to the Essex Clergy Society, the Colchester Hospital, the Essex Idiot Asylum, the Curates' Augmentation Fund, the Corporation for Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating Poor Orphans of

Clergymen of the Established Church, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Wanstead Orphan Asylum, the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Additional Curates' Aid Society, St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergymen, and the Essex Diocesan Society; and there are numerous other legacies, many of considerable amount. The residue of her property she leaves to John Frederic Watkinson Bullock, the said Rev. John William Irvine, and Agnes Lloyd.

The Irish probate, under seal of the District Registry of Belfast, of the will (dated May 2, 1885) of Mr. James Chaine, M.P., late of Ballycraig, in the county of Antrim, who died on May 4 last, granted to Donald Macdonald, one of the executors, was sealed in London on the 21st ult., the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting to over £62,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 to his son James, and an additional legacy of £10,000 if Larne Harbour turns out a great commercial success; and some other legacies. Subject to a provision for his wife during widowhood, he leaves all the residue of his real and personal estate to his son William.

The will (dated Jan. 6, 1883) of Mr. Francis Broughton, late of Springcroft, Preston-road, Brighton, solicitor, who died on July 25 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Ellen Peat, James Harris, and John Hurden Mote, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £42,000. The testator, after making many bequests, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, to pay one third of the income to his son, Frank Broughton, for life; one third to his sister-in-law, Miss Peat, for life; and one third, with the ultimate succession to the whole, to his granddaughter, Amy Lilian Broughton.

The will (dated July 9, 1855) of Mr. Richard Ryder Dean, formerly of Lincoln's-inn, but late of No. 97, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on July 20 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Thomas Somers Cocks, the surviving executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £30,000. Subject to the payment of a few legacies, the testator leaves all his property equally among his brother and sisters, Edward Brietzcke Dean, Mary Beilby Dean, and Caroline Laura Dean.

The will (dated March 16, 1885) of Miss Martha Gape, late of St. Michael's, near St. Albans, Herts, who died on July 14 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Francis William Adye, the nephew, and Alfred Markby, the executors, the

value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £23,000. The testatrix leaves her share and interest in the freehold property at St. Michael's, purchased by her jointly with her sister, Elizabeth, to her said sister, for life, then to her nephew, James John Gape, for life, then to his son, Thomas Walter Penrice Gape, for life, and then to go with the family estates; certain articles and plate are to go and be enjoyed in the same way. She bequeaths £50 to St. Albans Dispensary; £100 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £100 to the Fund for Restoring the Lady Chapel of St. Alban's Abbey; £50 to the Vicar of St. Michael's, to be applied, at his discretion, among the poor of the said parish; and other legacies, the payment of some of which are postponed until the death of her sister. The residue of her property she leaves, upon trust, for her said sister, for life, then for her nephew, the said James John Gape, for life, and then for his grandson, William Nugent Walter Gape.

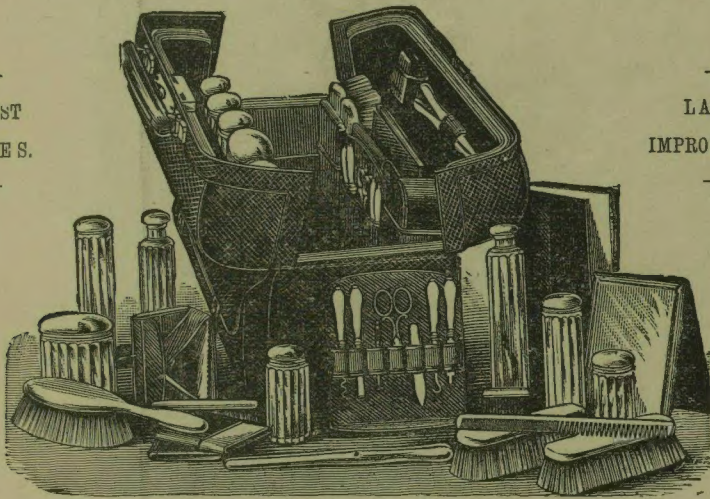
The will (dated Oct. 28, 1879) of the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., J.P., late of St. Peter's, Aldwinckle, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Dame Frances Rose Gunning, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he bequeaths all his personal estate whatsoever, and wheresoever, for her own absolute use.

In a recent number of the *Daily Telegraph* Mr. George Augustus Sala, continuing the racy narrative of his itinerary in the "Land of the Golden Fleece," gives a vivid description of what he terms "Marvellous Melbourne."

The Board of Trade has received from the Canadian Government rewards which they have granted to the officers and crew of the steam-ship *Deerhound*, of Hartlepool, in recognition of their humane and gallant services in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the barque *Emma*, of Maitland, N.S., on Feb. 3 last. In spite of a violent gale and heavy seas, and with considerable danger both to boat and ship, the *Deerhound's* boat, manned by the chief officer and four of the crew, succeeded in taking off the entire crew of thirteen hands of the *Emma* from their sinking vessel in mid-Atlantic. The rescued men were kindly treated, and finally landed at Baltimore. The rewards granted by the Canadian Government are as follows:—Gold watches to the master (Mr. A. L. Atkinson) and the chief officer (Mr. Archibald Wallace); to the boatswain (John Jardon) and the carpenter (George H. Lord) each a silver watch; and a money gratuity to the two seamen, Carl Johnson and George Jacobs.

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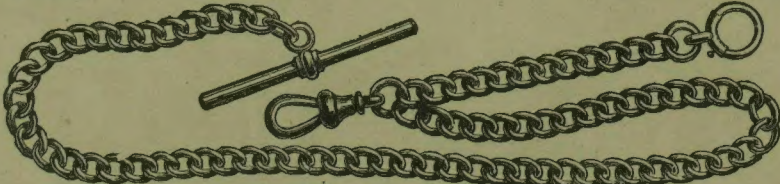
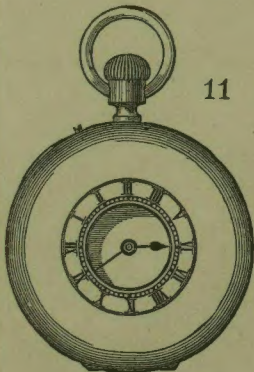
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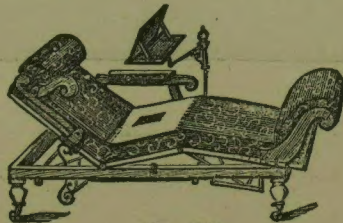
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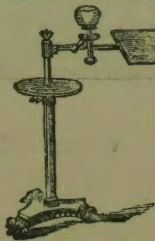
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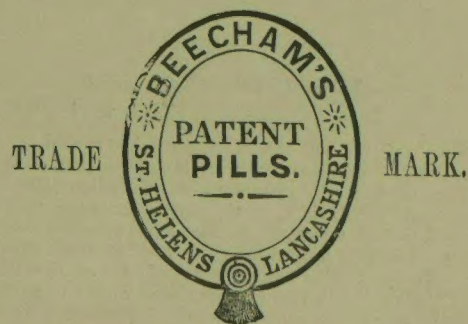


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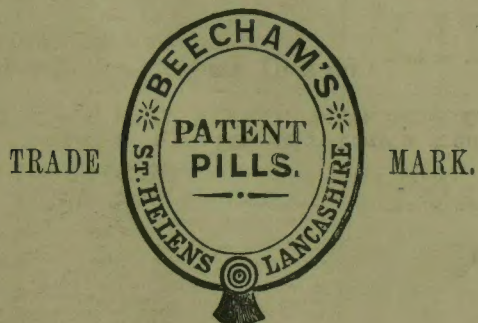
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ENO'S FRUIT SALT IN EQUITY AT THE ANTIPODES.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, JULY 2, 1885.

ENO v. HOGG.

IN EQUITY.—(Before his Honour the PRIMARY JUDGE.)

ENO v. HOGG.

Mr. Owen, Q.C., and Dr. Donovan, instructed by Mr. De Lissa, for the plaintiff; Mr. Walker and Mr. Nash, instructed by Messrs. Heron & Smith, for the defendant.

His Honour delivered judgment on this suit on the 30th inst. as follows:—I have no doubt about this matter. It is true that as regards the point of deception the imitation is not so palpable as in some of the other cases, but each has gone as near as the imitator dared—some having more boldness and some more caution than others. Here, I think, there is abundant imitation. To quote the words of the Master of the Rolls, in what is cited as the "Dog and Porridge-Pot Case," "An honest man who wants to mark his goods never thinks of taking the device, partly or wholly, which some other tradesman is employing for the purpose of marking his goods." There are, no doubt, considerable differences. Such, indeed, that if a man who had once bought Eno's Fruit Salt had brought his empty bottle with him when he came to renew his supply, he would not or might not be deceived, or he would at least require some specious explanation to remove his doubts. But one who does not take that precaution, the careless, or those who had not bought before and were advised to get a bottle of fruit salt, would be deceived by the term fruit salt, and by the label bearing a malformed bunch of grapes. It is true that if he looked closely and had means of comparison he would see that the word "Parisian" indicated some other preparation than Eno's, and not an English one. But even that term would not necessarily open his eyes. Besides, the term "Parisian" and the label purporting to express that it was a Parisian invention, manufactured in the colony with the help of an imported expert, by Messrs. Hogg & Co., "sole agents for the Colonies," every feature of which was a distinct and avowed untruth, and was in itself a fraud—a fraud, it

is true, distinguishing the preparation from Eno's, but a fraud none the less in its express representation and in its purpose—namely, that of getting into Eno's trade in fruit salt, and winning to himself part of the profits of the invention and advertising of Mr. Eno. Then as to the term "Fruit Salt," I am of opinion that it was susceptible of registration as a trade-mark, and that it was not descriptive of a class of preparations or of natural substances in a commercial aspect, nor indeed scientifically. This seems to me to have been sufficiently decided in England in the case of Eno v. Stephens, and to have been recognised by the general suppression or abstinence of the would-be imitators that are sure to be eager for a share of the inventor's profits. It was also decided by myself in Eno v. Davis, although in that case there were in some respects more daring imitations in other particulars than that of the name. There remains only the question whether the term "Fruit Salt" had become *publii juris* before the plaintiff's registration. I am clear that it had not. Mr. Eno had introduced his goods without registration, it is true; perhaps by omission, or perhaps relying on the honesty of others, and all was right until his preparation came into great demand. Then came a variety of imitators. But as far as the evidence goes, they were all fraudulent in their one object of diverting the plaintiff's trade to their spurious preparations, and in the colourableness of their imitations. It does not seem to me to be of much consequence whether these imitations had or had not gone on for several years before the plaintiff's registration, but in fact I am satisfied upon the whole of the evidence that they did not begin until about a year or so before the plaintiff's registration at the furthest. I therefore decree that the defendant be perpetually restrained from selling his manufacture with the word "Fruit Salt" or any colourable approach to that term or the other term used by the plaintiff or either of them. The defendant must pay all costs of suit. By the consent of parties, I assess damages at £100, payable within three weeks.—From "Sydney Morning Herald," July 2.

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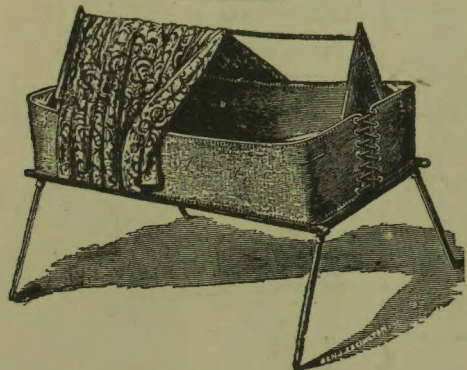
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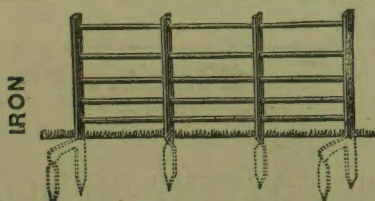
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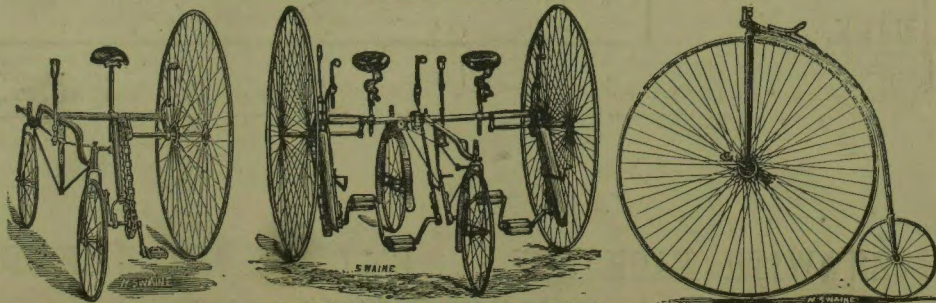
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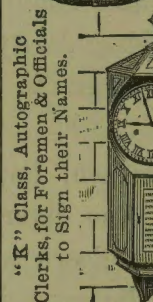
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